The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, Etc.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Semi-Annual CLEARING SALE.

In addition to our Regular Clearing-Out Sale, we will place on sale

TO-DAY,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

3,000 Children's Lawn Suits,

Trimmed with Colored Embroidery, at the low price of

50c a Dress.

1,000 LADIES' LAWN SUITS At $2.00,

Worth $5.00.

1,300 Ladies' Organdie Suits,

Trimmed with Valenciennes Lace,

At $3.00,

Worth $8.00.

Everybody in want of Dry Goods and Carpets should avail themselves of this opportunity, as we offer

Great Inducements!

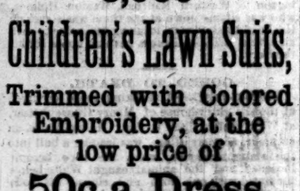
MANDELS', MANDELS'

121 & 123 State-st.

Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

SUMMER COOK-STOVE.

THE RETORT GAS STOVE.



The New Perfect Gas Stove. Cheapest form of summer cooking in the world. Will do the entire family cooking without heating the house or the person using it, in half the time, and at half the cost of coal, wood, or oil. Perfectly odorless. Same work as other stoves guaranteed to be actually done with one-third the gas. For sale by AMERICAN METER CO., 20 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT,

The 5-story and basement store, 179 and 181 Randolph-st., Formerly occupied by John Alston & Co., 40x165 feet; has two fire-proof vaults, etc. Inquire of GEO. 9 NEWBURY.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER "RUBY"

WILL LEAVE

CLARK-ST. BRIDGE EVERY DAY AT 9:30 A. M.

For South and Hyde Park Fishing and Picnic Grounds, arriving one there until 4:30 p. m. Round trip only 25 cts.

For Water-Works Crib, South Park, Hyde Park, and Government Pier at 2:30 p. m. every day. Round trip only 50 cts.

Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at 8 o'clock. Two gay bands on board.

HENRY BABY, Manager.

LEADING WESTERN LAWYERS.

NORTHWEST BAR ASSOCIATION.

An Association of Lawyers, in which membership is restricted to one of high character in each county."

JAS. GRANT, Secretary, Tribune Building, Chicago.

ARIZONA TER.—Phoenix, Maricopa County. WM. A. HANCOCK.
Prescott, Yavapai County. BUSH & WELLS.
COLORADO—Canon City, Fremont County. GIBSON G. STANLEY.
Denver, Arapahoe County. WELLS, SMITH & MACON.
Georgetown, Clear Creek County. THOMAS MITCHELL.
DAKOTA TER.—Deadwood, Lawrence County. JOHN R. McCUTCHEN.
Yankton, Yankton County. E. G. SMITH.
ILLINOIS—Aledo, Mercer County. BASSETT & WHARTON.
Bloomington, McLean County. WELDON & McNULTA.
Canton, Fulton County. C. J. MAIX.
Carmi, White County. W. H. JOHNSON.
Charleston, Coles County. FICKLIN & FICKLIN.
Chicago, Cook County. GEORGE W. PLUMMER.
Decatur, Macon County. W. C. JOHNS.
Geneva, Kane County. J. H. MAYBON.
Hillsborough, Montgomery County. C. W. BLISS.
Jacksonville, Morgan County. MORRISON, WHITLOCK & LIPPINCOTT.
Jerseyville, Jersey County. GEORGE W. HEIDMAN.
Lincoln, Logan County. HOBLIT & STOKES.
Marshall, Clark County. T. J. GOLDEN.
Monmouth, Warren County. STEWART, PHELPS & GRIER.
Monticello, Piatt County. LODGE & HUSTON.
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Morrison, Whiteside County. WM. J. McCOY.
Oregon, Ogle County. E. F. DUTCHER.
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Paxton, Ford County. A. SAMPLE
Pekin, Tazewell County. A. B. SAWYER.
Peoria, Peoria County. CRATTY BROS. & ULRICH
Petersburgh, Menard County. T. W. McNEELEY.
Pittsfield, Pike County. THOS. WORTHINGTON.
Quincy, Adams County. PIGGOTT & RICHARDSON.
Rockford, Winnebago County. C. M. BRAZEE.
Shelbyville, Shelby County. THORNTON & HAMLIN.
Springfield, Sangamon County. PATTON & LANPHIER.
Sullivan, Moultrie County. ALVIN P. GREENE.
Sycamore, DeKalb County. LOWELL & CARNES.
Tuscola, Douglas County. MACPHERSON & MACPHERSON.
Urbana, Champaign County. M. W. MATHEWS.
Vandalia, Fayette County. J. P. VAN DORSTON.
Watseka, Iroquois County. STEARNS & AKMOS.
INDIANA—Albion, Noble County. THOS. M. ELLIS.
Crawfordsville, Montgomery County. CHAS. M. TRAVIS.
Crown Point, Lake County. WOOD & WOOD.
Fort Wayne, Allen County. ROBERT STRATTON.
Fowler, Benton County. MERRICK & TRAVIS.
Frankfort, Clinton County. CLAYBAUGH & HIGINBOTHAM.
Huntington, Huntington County. JOSEPH Z. SCOTT.
Indianapolis, Marion County. WM. WALLACE.
Kentland, Newton County. E. O'BRIEN.
Peru, Miami County. H. T. HELM.
South Bend, St. Joseph County. LUCIUS HUBBARD.
Bennington, Jasper County. H. W. SNYDER.
Terre Haute, Vigo County. JONES & HUNTER.
Valparaiso, Porter County. T. J. MERRIFIELD.
IOWA—Adel, Dallas County. JOHN B. WHITE.
Anamosa, Jones County. J. S. STACY.
Boone, Boone County. RITCHEY & GREEN.
Burlington, DesMoines County. HALL & BALDWIN.
Butler County, Butler County. GEORGE M. CRAIG.
Cedar Rapids, Linn County. GILMORE & ST. JOHN.
Cherokee, Cherokee County. EUGENE COWLES.
Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County. J. N. ROBINSON.
Cresco, Howard County. FOREMAN & MARSH.
Creston, Union County. PATTERSON, GIBSON & GISH.
Davenport, Scott County. BROWN & CAMPBELL.
Decorah, Winneshiek County. E. E. COOLEY.
Delhi, Delaware County G. WATTSON
Denison, Crawford County. TABOR & TABOR.
Des Moines, Polk County. BROWN & DUDLEY.
Dubuque, Dubuque County. GRAHAM & CADY.
Elkader, Clayton County. W. A. PRESTON.
Emmetsburg, Palo Alto County. CRAWFORD & SOPER.
Forest City, Winnebago County. J. E. ANDERSON.
Glenwood, Mills County. WATKINS & WILLIAMS.
Indianola, Warren County. SEVERS & SAMSON.
Iowa City, Johnson County. HEMLEY & SWISHER.
Jefferson, Greene County. RUSSELL & TOLIVER.
Keokuk, Lee County. FRANK ALLYN.
Keosauqua, Van Buren County. CHARLES BA LDWIN.
IOWA—Logan, Harrison County. BARNHART & CADWELL
Marengo, Iowa County. FENAN, HUGHES & KIRK
Montezuma, Poweshiek County. LEWIS & CLARK
Mount Pleasant, Henry County. H. & H. AMBLER.
Muscatine, Muscatine County. McANNAN & JAYNE
Nevada, Storey County. DYER & FITCHPATRICK.
New Hampton, Chickasaw County. HIRAM SHAVER
Newton, Jasper County. SANKEY & COOK.
Northwood, Worth County. L. S. BUTLER
Osage, Mitchell County. BROWN & BISHOP
Osceola, Clark County. M. L. TEMPLE.
Oskaloosa, Mahaska County. KREVERS & MALCOLM.
Ottumwa, Wapello County. MILLER & MYNARD.
Rock Rapids, Lyon County. F. A. KEEP.
Sioux City, Woodbury County. CHASE & TAYLOR.
Tipton, Cedar County. JOHN N. NEIMAN.
Toledo, Tama County. STRUBLE & KINNE.
Vinton, Benton County. GILCHRIST & HAINES
Waterloo, Black Hawk County. GEORGE ORDWAY.
Winterset, Madison County. J. & B. LEONARD.
KANSAS—Atchison, Atchison County. EVERETT & WAGGENER.
Burlingame, Osage County. WM. THOMSON.
Council Grove, Morris County. JOHNSON & BERTRAM.
Eldorado, Butler County. LAFAYETTE KNOWLES.
Independence, Montgomery County. DANIEL GRASS.
Lawrence, Douglas County. SAMUEL A. RIGGS.
Leavenworth, Leavenworth County. H. GRISWOLD.
Lyons, Rice County. JOHN M. MUSCOTT.
Topeka, Shawnee County. PECK, RYAN & JOHNSON.
Wichita, Sedgwick County. J. M. BALDERSTON.
MICHIGAN—Coldwater, Branch County. SKEELS & WRIGHT.
Detroit, Wayne County. TINDALL & TINDALL.
Grand Rapids, Kent County. TURNER & SMITH.
Houghton, Houghton County. THOS. L. CHADBOURNE.
Ishpeming, Marquette County. SWIFT & OSBORN.
Jackson, Jackson County. JOHN D. CONELY.
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County. GEO. M. BUCK.
Muskegon, Muskegon County. STEPHENSON & McLAUGHLIN.
Lansing, Ingham County. IRA E. RANDALL.
MINNESOTA—Montevideo, Chippewa County. BAKEM & MILLER.
Northfield, Rice County. PERKINS & WHIPPLE.
Owatonna, Steele County. J. M. BURLINGAME.
Preston, Fillmore County. HENRY R. WELLS.
Saint Paul, Ramsey County. J. M. GILMAN.
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Kansas City, Jackson County. W. W. VAN NESS.
Plattsburg, Clinton County. THOS. E. TURNEY.
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NEBRASKA—Albion, Boone County. CLARK & CONNELLY.
Beatrice, Gage County. HALE & McEWEN.
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Hebron, Thayer County. OLIVER H. SCOTT.
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Omaha, Douglas County. J. M. THURSTON.
Plattsmouth, Cass County. WHEELER & STONE.
Republican City, Harlan County. P. J. DEMPSTER.
Sidney, Cheyenne County. A. M. STEVENSON
Tecumseh, Johnson County. S. F. DAVIDSON.
York, York County. W. T. SCOTT.
OHIO—Cleveland, Cuyahoga County. FRANK E. DELLENBAUGH.
TEXAS—Dallas, Dallas County. McCOY & McCOY.
UTAH TERRITORY—Ogden City, Weber County. PERCIVAL J. BARRATT.
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County. E. D. HOGE.
WISCONSIN—Alma, Buffalo County. CONRAD MOSER, JR.
Baldwin, St. Croix County. H. SORCHSENIUS.
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Eau Claire, Eau Claire County. ALFRED M. GIBBONS.
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Neillsville, Clark County. H. J. MACBRIDE.
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Racine, Racine County. HENRY T. FULLER.
Viroqua, Vernon County. H. P. PROCTOR.
Wausau, Marathon County. JOHN A. KELLOGG.
WYOMING TERRITORY—Evanston. E. A. THOMAS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

We will keep open this week until 9 p. m., to give our customers a chance to get ready for the Fourth of July.

JAS. WILDE, Jr., & CO.,

Cor. State and Madison-sts.

FISHING TACKLE.

FINE FISHING

The most complete assortment in Chicago. Special Rods made to order. Repairing a specialty. Archery, Lawn Tennis, Croquet, Base-Ball Supplies, and all kinds of out-door games in every variety.

"Spalding's Journal of American Sports," containing rules, illustrations, and prices, furnished free upon application. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 114 Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS FLOWERS.

Elegant Wreaths, Bouquets, Mouldres for Summer Hats and Bonnets, at the most reasonable prices, at Mme. PONCELET'S, importer direct from Paris in Flowers and Feathers, 836 Wabash-av., south of Eighteenth-st.

A Desirable Investment.

Securing large income without services, as silent partner; $500 to $4,000 gradually. A legitimate opportunity for large profits. References. Address Y 47, Tribune office.

NICKEL PLATING.

NICKEL PLATING.

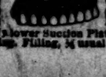
CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS,

Cor. Ohio and Franklin-sts.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS under Dr. Isaac Adams, Jr., and other processes presented. Are prepared to do Plating, HEWARE OF having work done by IMPRINGERS.

DENTISTRY.

DR. DAY, 138 Madison-st., cor. Clark.



RUBBER OR CELLULOID $5.00
GOLD $10.00

Mayflower Suction Plate never loosens while talking or eating. Filling, ¼ usual rates. Extracting without pain.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Eleventh Semi-Annual Statement

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ILLINOIS Trust and Savings Bank,

At the Close of Business, June 30, 1879.

RESOURCES.

U. S. 4½ per cent Bonds	$100,000.00	
Premiums paid for same	3,350.00	
U. S. 4 per cent Bonds at par	2,150.00	
		$105,500.00
Town of Cicero Bonds		15,000.00
Cash and exchange		10,098.99
Real estate		13,512.25
Loans on demand	$124,000.41	
Loans on time	4,224.35	
Loans on collateral	75,000.00	
Loans on real est., farms	42,615.00	
		$251,385.02
		$475,526.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Due depositors	361,526.26
Undivided profits	13,000.00
	$475,526.26

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.

I, James S. Gibbs, Cashier of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1879. JOHN J. MITCHELL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

J. B. DRAKE, H. O. POWERS, } Directors.

EDUCATIONAL.

Fifty-second Year.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL, BOSTON.

Parents at a distance from Boston, who wish their sons or daughters to be prepared, by teachers of long experience, for the courses at Harvard or Boston Universities, or for general culture without a college course, are invited to send for the new Catalogue.

If they visit Boston before July 2, all the classes in the Upper Departments will be open to their inspection. The building is in the most elegant part of the city, in the immediate vicinity of the most noted churches, the Institute of Technology, the Art Museum, the Natural History Rooms, Hotel Brunswick, etc.

Every year classes are sent from the Classical Department to Harvard, and from the Scientific Department to the Institute.

COOK COUNTY NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

The next term of the Cook County Normal and Training School will begin Monday, Sept. 1, 1879.

There will be two examinations for admission.

The first will be held in Chicago, at the rooms of the Cook County Board of Education, 111 Randolph-st., Monday, July 7, commencing at 9 a. m.

The second will be held Tuesday, Sept. 2, in the Normal School Building at Normalville, commencing at 9:30 a. m.

For particulars, address

D. S. WENTWORTH, Principal.

NORMALVILLE, July 1, 1879.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Examinations for admission will be held at Chicago July 28-30; Ottawa, July 30-31; Rock Island, Aug. 1-2; Peoria, Aug. 4-5; Quincy, Aug. 6-7; Mendota, Aug. 8-9; Olney, Aug. 4-5; De Quoin, Aug. 6-7; Belleville, Aug. 8-9; Paxton, Aug. 11-12; and at the University, Aug. 13. For catalogues and other information address JOHN M. GREGORY, Regent, Champaign.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes!

Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED at trifling expense. Repaired Clothing for sale at GOLDBLATT'S, 80 Lake-st., and 261 West Madison-st. Cleaning, 167 North Clark-st. Branch, Leslie, 36 S. Halsted-st. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, dyed and cleaned, etc.

FOURTH OF JULY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY TOURNAMENT AT DEXTER PARK.

FIRST.
NATIONAL SALUTE at 7 a. m.
SECOND.
Short opening speech by Maj.-Gen. McDowell, 9 to 9:15 a. m.
THIRD.
Pedestrian Feats, 9:15 to 10:30 a. m.
FOURTH.
Sparring, 10:30 to 11:30 a. m.
FIFTH.
Mule Race, 11:30 a. m. to 12 m.
At which time the game of Base Ball between the Atlantics and Pinafores will commence.
SIXTH.
Grand Military Review by Maj.-Gen. Sheridan and Staff, 12 m. to 1 p. m.
SEVENTH.
TROTTING from 1 to 2 p. m.
Third Class—To road wagons; mile and repeat:
Simon Anderson, br. m. Lady Logan.
C. S. Squires, ch. g. St. George.
John Summerfield, bl. g. Not Guilty.
Sam Crooks, br. g. Phil Sheridan.
S. Lasher, br. m. Alabama.
William M. Brown, g. g. Ned Kendal.
EIGHTH.
2:30 Class—Mile and repeat; 2 to 2:30 p. m.:
Sam Crooks, b. m. Josephine.
Peter Johnson, ch. m. Marian.
T. H. Keefe, ch. m. Lydia Baxter.
Ed Brown, ch. g. Zulu Chief.
William B. Darling, ch. g. Mr. George.
J. C. Cullen, ch. g. Jack Carter.
Henry Graves, g. s. King of the West.
NINTH.
Double Team Race—Mile and repeat; 2:30 to 3 p. m.:
Charles O. Avery, Fannie and Zip.
John Brennock, Billy Bashaw and mate.
Gen. Bender, Worthy and mate.
Charles J. Adams, Dupage and mate.
Dean Kelley, Milkmaid and mate.
Charles B. Penn, Nip and Tuck.
Thomas Smith, Springfield and mate.
TENTH.
Equestrians, 3 to 3:30 p. m.
ELEVENTH.
Running Races, ¼ mile and repeat; 3:30 to 4:30 p. m.:
G. Bender, ch. g. Frank Bender.
M. Costello, ch. c. Bill.
T. Davis, br. c. Erring.
TWELFTH.
Free for All—Mile and repeat; 4:30 to 5 p. m.:
Sam Crooks, g. m. Maggie S.
Thomas Evans, br. m. Lady C.
Dan Campbell bl. s. Herod.
George Brown, g. g. Charley Ford.
THIRTEENTH.
Grand Cavalcade, 5 to 6:30 p. m.
FOURTEENTH.
Grand Military Display, 5:30 to 6 p. m.

JUDGES OF THE DAY—Gen. Phil Sheridan; the Hons. C. B. Farwell, Wm. Henry Smith, Geo. C. Campbell, John H. Bonfe, O. J. Hoard, Geo. C. Dunlap, Harley Green, Washington Hesing, Thomas Hoyne, John C. Dore, Frank Gilbert, A. W. Kingsland, Joseph Medill, E. W. Blodgett, Foster Palmer, J. K. Fisher.

Grand Marshal of the day—M. C. Hickey. Aids—J. H. B. Daly, J. E. Dalton, J. O'Connell, M. McGraw, J. Westergaard, Capt. John Bowen, C. S. Squires, Watts Carver, John Ryan, H. R. Mallory, Phil Conley, B. McNeil, P. C. Ryan, M. Petrie, N. Petrie, J. J. Healey, P. Youtsleine, Wm. C. Seipp, Asst. H. H. Anderson, John F. Scanlan, Col. Durant, H. D. Green, Col. James Quirk, Col. Wrenn, Maj. F. J. Tunney.

Grand Marshals of the Day—Charles M. Clark and William M. Boyle.

4th July!

GOODRICH STEAMERS

Will make hourly Excursion Trips out on the Lake (two hours' ride). Tickets, each trip, 50 cents; children under 12 years, half price.

Excursion Boat for MILWAUKEE,

Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

For Grand Haven and Muskegon

Thursday Evening at 7 o'clock.

GRAND CELEBRATION AT MICHIGAN CITY.

Steamer CORONA will make Excursion to Michigan City, leaving on Friday Morning at 6 o'clock sharp, and arrive back Saturday Morning at 4 o'clock. Tickets for round trip only $1.50. Bethsexies.

REDUCED RATES TO ALL POINTS.

Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

TENTS, HAMMOCKS, CAMP COTS AND CHAIRS.

FLAGS

Of all Nations, 2x3 feet, Bunting, on sticks, at $2.00 each.

AMERICAN FLAGS, all sizes, best goods, fair prices.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 208 South Water-st., Chicago.

FIREWORKS.

Most Reliable Works Made.

TAYLOR'S,

3 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS.

THE RECENT ISSUES OF

TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO,

5 per cent semi-annual interest, and

COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS,

Now ready and for sale in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, at the office of

CHARLES HENROTIN, 108 East Washington-st.

MONEY to LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

ADVERTISING.

LOW ESTIMATES SENT

G. A. COOK & CO., 3 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

To any party wishing to advertise in the City or Country Newspapers in the North, South, East, or West. Advertisements sent daily at Lowest Prices. Estimates Given.

EDUCATIONAL.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. The Fall session will commence on the 16th of September. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. MAITLAND.

WASHINGTON.

Closing Hours of the Democratic Preliminary Presidential Effort.

Several Important Wires Unlaid for Want of a Quorum.

Many Political Scavengers and Hangers-On Reap a Rich Harvest.

Apt Illustration of the Economical Tendency of the Average Bourbon.

Serious Effects of the Failure of the Marshals' Expenses Bill.

Financial Transactions of the Government for the Fiscal Year.

Increase of the Public Debt During the Month of June, $24,788.

Condition of the Affairs of the German National Bank of Chicago.

Bank Examiner Washburn's Report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

CLOSED OUT.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The House was intent upon an object to-day, which was to act upon the proposition for adjournment from the Senate at the earliest possible opportunity. It was received with cheers, and passed with applause, and the leaders seemed pleased to be relieved from a disagreeable situation. In the early part of the day, before the adjournment resolution reached the House, there were several votes more than a quorum, but from the moment the resolution passed a quorum disappeared, and for the want of it an important bill relative to the Mississippi River Commission failed. Some of the members left on the early afternoon trains.

As soon as the adjournment question was settled there was a scramble in the House to secure the floor, and a large amount of business was done by unanimous consent. It was curious to notice the effect of the rapid approach of the close of the session. Measures which would have taken an entire day, possibly, for their consideration at any other time were

PASSED BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT,

and if any member had the courage to make a parliamentary objection he was immediately surrounded by friends of the bill from both sides of the House, and in few instances was the member resolute enough to perseve in his objection. All the Republicans and Greenbackers voted in the negative on the adjournment resolution. The Southern members, and Representatives from the Western malarial districts, greeted with applause the announcement from the Senate that the bill to place quinine on the free list was passed. The Democrats early in the session boasted of the economy which they had accomplished, and among other things claimed to have reduced the salaries of the House employes 10 per cent. The action of the Democrats to-day was

A SINGULAR COMMENTARY

on this pretended economy, and on the whole system of humbug measures which are claimed as Democratic reforms. It was true the salaries of the House employes in some instances were reduced 10 per cent below the amount paid for similar service in the Senate, yet the House to-day, by a unanimous Democratic vote, gave as a gratuity to all the employes on the annual roll an additional month's pay, giving them thirteen months' pay for the year, during only six months of which, at the most, these employes are on an average employed. Mr. Kernan, in the Senate, was compelled to admit that this proposition was really to vote thirteen months' salary for twelve months' work, and half of that a vacation. This Dan Voorhees, the Prince of Salary-Grabbers, thought mere mock heroism, and Bayard and Thurman came in to

HELP THIS LITTLE GRAB.

Yet it is probable that the Democrats in their stump speeches will still insist that an economy of 10 per cent was effected in the salaries of the House employes. The claim will be fraudulent.

There was another expedient to which recourse was had. The Sergeant-at-Arms had employed a number of persons without authority of law, relying upon the Democrats to pay these employes. Among them were some gentlemen who have been very useful to the Democracy as whippers-in, go-betweens, and in many curious capacities. Resolutions to pay nearly all of these were finally forced through the House, the drafts to be honored by the contingent fund. Yet Ike Hall, who is sometimes euphemistically called the Democratic Whip, was not successful in receiving his reward.

The employment of these men was a violation of law, and had the Sergeant-at-Arms been an officer of the Government instead of an officer of Congress he would have been

LIABLE TO IMPEACHMENT,

and his conduct would doubtless have supplied the text for a great many Democratic arraignments of a Republican Administration.

Davis, of Missouri, and some other Democrats attempted to make provisions for a junketing trip by having a committee appointed to investigate alleged irregularities in the payment of pensions at the Soldiers' Homes, but the pretense was too thinly disguised, and the House defeated the junket.

A bill to amend the Mississippi River Commission bill so that the civilians appointed on it might be eligible for the Presidency of the Board was defeated for want of a quorum. The objection was made that it would permit Capt. Eads, who is a great contractor on the river, and who is a member of the Board, to become himself President of this very Commission, and to shape its work so as ultimately to be

BENEFICIAL TO HIM AS A CONTRACTOR;

whereas, as the law now is, an army Engineer officer alone can be President, and by the law he is forbidden from having any interest in the contracts.

Finally the rapacity of the Democrats became so great that their leaders were forced to compel the House to take a recess for an hour and a half in order to protect the Treasury.

Assembled again at 4 o'clock similar attempts were made, and a number of other clerks and persons unlawfully employed received gratuities from the Reformed Democracy.

Finally, at 5 o'clock, with a graceful word of recognition to the House for its uniform courtesy, Speaker Randall dropped the gavel, and declared the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress adjourned without delay, an announcement which was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—During the session of Congress just terminated 737 bills and forty-six joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate, and 2,995 bills and 119 joint resolutions in the House.

THE MARSHAL'S BILL.

EFFECT OF ITS FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—There are differences of opinion among Government officers as to the effect of the failure of the Appropriation bill for Marshals. It is maintained by some officers of the Executive Departments that the Marshals will be compelled to abandon a part of their duties. That, for instance, they will from this day, the beginning of the new fiscal year, be prohibited from acting in many of the executive capacities in which they help to keep the machinery of the courts in motion. It is claimed that the Marshals will be prohibited now from performing any of

THE FOLLOWING DUTIES,

by reason of the failure of the Democratic Congress to pass the appropriation for their payment:

1. The serving of any warrant, attachment, summons, or capias in a criminal cause.

2. The safe keeping of any personal property attached for the United States.

3. The serving of venires or summoning of grand or petit jurors in any cause.

4. The holding of any court of inquiry by the Marshal.

5. The serving of writs of subpœnas in United States civil or criminal cases.

6. The serving of any writ of possession, execution, partition, or any final process in favor of the United States, or advertising or disposing of the property.

7. The making of bail-bonds in United States causes.

8. Summoning appraisers in seizures for the United States.

9. The execution of deeds of property by the United States in execution sales.

10. Proclamations in admiralty by the United States.

11. Attachments in rem or libels in admiralty for the United States.

12. The keeping of boats, vessels, or other property attached or libeled in admiralty for the United States.

13. The sale of vessels or other property condemned in admiralty for the United States.

14. The endeavoring to arrest any person charged with or

CONVICTED OF A CRIME.

15. The commitment or discharge of prisoners to or from the custody of the Marshal.

16. The transportation of criminals or the employment of guards therefor.

17. The attendance of the Marshal or his Deputy at any Circuit or District Court.

18. The attendance of the Marshal or any of his Deputies at examination before a United States Commissioner, or bringing, guarding, or retiring prisoners at such examinations.

In effect, it is maintained that, unless the courts violate the plain letter of the law, criminals and smugglers will have

IMMUNITY FROM ARREST

and prosecution; that public property in the custody of Marshals must be abandoned; that the United States is powerless to collect debts due it, and that the Marshals, even, may not arrest a custodian of public money known to have smuggled Government funds. This theory of the effect of the failure of the Democrats to make the appropriation rests upon the prohibition contained in Sec. 3,679, Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

No greater sum of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.

As no appropriation has been made for the payment of Marshals' fees for the current fiscal year, it is claimed that the above section

FORBIDS THE PAYMENT

of such fees, and also forbids the involving of the Government for any liability on account of Marshals' fees for the current fiscal year.

If the Marshals were to perform any duty for which a fee or compensation is provided by law, then the Government would be involved in the liability to pay such fee or compensation. Hence it is insisted that the Marshals are prohibited by the statute from performing any duty for which the United States would be liable to pay a fee.

OBSERVATIONS.

A QUIET PARTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress, convened by the President on the 18th of March, in order to make appropriations for the army and for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year beginning to-day, adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon sine die. There was nothing in the proceedings to mark the event, nor would the ordinary spectator have seen any difference between the final adjournment to-day and the adjournment from one day to another any time during the past three months. It was a very business-like affair in both Houses, and was a great improvement on the usual manner of Congress to sit all night in drunkenness and revelry and

PASS ALL SORTS OF JOB,

and schemes during the last hours of a session. The members of both Houses were in prime good nature, and the asperities of party were lost sight of. The Congressmen had not been up for two or three nights. The clerks were fresh and performed their duties intelligently. The President and his Cabinet, who were present all day, were not overwhelmed with work, and so the session closed with abundant good nature. Both Senators and members took the time to-day to settle up and close their accounts. Their documents were disposed of one way or another. They drew stationery and shipped it away in their carpet-bags. They settled with the Financial Clerk and the Sergeant-at-Arms. They

PAID THEIR BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS

and their washerwomen (at least most of them did so, no doubt), and all who could do so left town to-night with glad hearts. Nobody left here is sorry they have gone.

In the Senate there was some political discussion on the part of Windom, Eaton, Kernan, Hereford, and others, as to the responsibility for the extra session, its benefits, and its injuries, and finally the resolution agreed upon by the Appropriation Committee, to adjourn at 5 o'clock to-day, was passed by a party vote, all the Democrats voting for it, and all the Republicans

AGAINST IT.

Subsequently, greatly to the surprise of even the Senators themselves, the bill which passed the House yesterday putting manufactured quinine on the free list was taken up and passed without a dissenting voice. Yesterday the bill was referred to the Finance Committee, and to-day its reference was reconsidered so that it could be put upon its passage. Morrill and Allison made speeches against the bill, and gave reasons why it should not pass. But without half an hour's debate and without consideration the Senate passed the bill as it came from the House, and before adjournment the President signed it, and it

IS NOW A LAW.

The way in which the bill was rushed through both Houses was rather unbecoming, and not half of those who voted for it knew both sides of the question. The result was wholly unexpected, and so sudden that even if Kelley and the other absent Philadelphia members and Senator Wallace had been present the result would have been the same. Mr. O'Neill and a delegation from Philadelphia sought the President after the bill passed, and represented to him the haste which had been made, and urged him to either veto the bill or allow it to fail for want of his signature. Mr. Hayes, however,

DOES NOT MAKE USE OF THE POCKET VETO,

and he did not feel like disapproving the bill in the face of the large vote it received.

After this there was little business to be done in the Senate, and the time for adjournment seemed to have been set too far ahead. The minutes dragged heavily, and finally, at a little before 4 o'clock, an executive session was called, and the galleries and floor were cleared. At 20 minutes before 5 the executive session was ended, and the legislative session was resumed, but

NO BUSINESS WAS ATTEMPTED.

No Senator sought recognition from the Chair. The Clerks were silent in their seats, and everybody sat idly waiting for the clock to mark the hour of dissolution. The Senate was very thin in numbers, not half of the seats being occupied. Senator Conkling sat in his seat, gazing amiably at the ladies' gallery, hat in hand. Behind him sat big Senator Davis, cracking jokes with Carpenter, who sat in the aisle next to Conkling, laughing good-naturedly. Don Cameron talked with Zach Chandler, and both seemed interested. Logan and Ingalls

PLAYED WITH TOBY,

the little page from North Carolina. On the Democratic side, Maxey sat on his backbone with his feet on his desk. Vest was half asleep in the outer row of seats, and Bayard sat bolt upright answering his correspondence. Thurman, the presiding officer, wrote at his desk the pretty little farewell he spoke. Subsequently, at about five minutes to 5, the bills that were to come from the House had not arrived, and the Engrossing Clerks had not finished others, so it was found necessary to turn back the hands of the clock in order that the hour of 5 should not arrive so soon. Seven minutes were saved in this way, but it was found necessary to

REPEAT THE TRICK

afterwards, for the bills lagged unaccountably. Finally everything was in, the speech of Thurman was spoken, and the Senate was declared adjourned without day. Then there was clapping of hands, and good-bys were said, and half an hour later the Senate-Chamber was strewn with old papers, ink-bottles, red tape, newspapers, and the cleaners and scrubbers took the place of statesmen.

GERMAN NATIONAL.

ELMER WASHBURN'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The report made by Bank-Examiner Washburn, of Chicago, giving the results of his examination of the German National Bank of that city, which reached the Comptroller of the Currency the middle of last May, is now accessible, and is in substance as follows:

The report covers the time from the 6th of December, 1877, when the bank suspended, to December 24, 1878, when the Receiver took charge. All the assets have either been traced into the hands of the Receiver, or the journal entries have been found which showed where they were charged to profit and loss, or used to discharge liabilities. Many of these entries, however, were so obscure that it could not be determined to what particular bill or asset the entry belonged, except through the assistance of some one connected with the bank who knew about the transactions.

In relation to the amount due the bank from its late President,

HENRY GREENEBAUM,

Mr. Washburn says that he reports merely more in detail than before, as the present examination develops nothing to change the character or amount of that indebtedness. He then proceeds to specify in detail the amount due from Henry Greenebaum and the various private banking-houses in which he was a partner. At the time the bank suspended, Henry Greenebaum, individually, owed $32,325, of which $40,000 was in bills receivable, one being a note for $35,000, and the other for $15,000. But for Mr. Greenebaum's explanation, the consideration for which the larger note was given could not have been determined. With his assistance, however, the facts in this and other transactions were fully traced up. After the suspension of the bank, Greenebaum was charged with an indorsement of Sarah Greenebaum's note for $7,800. He has paid since suspension by real estate, compositions, and sale of collaterals $22,400, leaving his indebtedness, Dec. 24, 1878, $47,700. The balance due from him was secured by collaterals—stock of the German National bank, Chicago Cutlery Company, and *Staats-Zeitung*—since sold by the Receiver for $3,300 cash.

THE FIRM OF HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,

which was composed of Henry, Elias, and David S. Greenebaum, owed the bank at the date of suspension $20,000. The way in which Henry Greenebaum & Co. became responsible to the German National for the sum of $30,000, charged to them on the 4th of January and the 7th of March, 1878, needs explanation.

In relation to this transaction, Albert

their Secretary (Henry Greenebaum) to arrange for a settlement of this matter with the Commercial National Bank, and report the result. On the 4th of March, 1878, the Secretary reported to the Committee, it does not appear of record what, and they directed the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee "to close the matter on the basis of a surrender of the securities held by the Commercial National Bank, and that Mr. Hoyne and Mr. Herting respectively receive their stock, draft, and guarantee." Agreeably to this instruction, the German National Bank on the 6th of March, 1878, issued certificates in liquidation for $13,000 to the Commercial National Bank, the payment of which, six months from date, was guaranteed by the said Hoyne and Herting. The remainder of this draft, $5,000, it will be remembered, had been previously paid by the German National Bank. The draft in question was delivered to the drawer, Thomas Hoyne, and Henry Greenebaum's note for $20,000 in favor of William B. Maclay was given up to John Hertinz, who had guaranteed it. I suppose Hoyne and Herting could not have been held by the German National Bank, but if liable at all to that bank in this transaction it will be seen that they were released. All the collateral security in this transaction was turned over to the German National Bank, the real estate being worth about $2,500 cash, and the bank stock worthless. The above-named certificates in liquidation for $15,000 were recently presented to the Receiver of the German National Bank by the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago, and the guarantee thereof by Hoyne and Herting was found to have been erased. Receiver Flower issued his certificate for the amount due thereon.

The total indebtedness of Henry Greenebaum & Co. to the bank July 6, 1878, was $320,773, which by composition, etc., has been reduced to $18,100, secured by real estate worth about $2,500 cash.

THE FIRM OF GREENEBAUM BROS. & CO.,

composed of Henry, Elias, and David S. Greenebaum, doing a private banking business in New York, owed at the time it suspended $12,500.

On the 1st of December, 1877, the German National Bank remitted to Greenebaum Bros. & Co., "German National Bank on Metropolitan Bank of New York City for $5,000," which was paid; also Henry Greenebaum & Co. on Greenebaum Bros. & Co. for $15,000, or rather these drafts, two of $7,500 each, were returned unpaid. Henry Greenebaum & Co. had checked the amount of it out of the German National Bank on the day on which they had received credit therefor, the 1st of December, 1877. On the morning of that day, Greenebaum Bros. & Co. owed the German National Bank, as appears from its books, $4,554.93, and on the same day, the 1st of December, 1877, the German National Bank drew upon Greenebaum Bros. & Co., for $13,358.73, which was not paid. On the 3d of December, 1877, this bank remitted to Greenebaum Bros. & Co. sundry drafts, amounting to $8,150.49, which were all paid, and credited them with sundry items amounting to $8,149.19. The German National made no drafts upon Greenebaum Bros. & Co. upon that day, why, I know not. It will be seen that Greenebaum & Co. and Henry Greenebaum & Co., both firms composed of the same persons, obtained from the German National Bank on the 1st and 3d of December, in round numbers, $25,000, and failed upon the 4th of December. I would direct your attention to a letter addressed to you under date of 19th December, 1877, by Albert M. Day, Manager. It seems to indicate that the failure of Henry Greenebaum & Co. was anticipated.

The indebtedness of this concern has been reduced to $1,443.

OTHER GREENEBAUMS.

The firm of Henry & David S. Greenebaum, Henry Hring in Chicago and David in New York, owed the bank at the date of their failure $33,900. This indebtedness has all been settled by compromise. An item of $5,100 which Theodore B. Weber, in his report, held that Henry & David S. Greenebaum were liable for, is explained by the Examiner.

The indebtedness of Isaac Greenebaum of $32,300 for bills receivable seems to have all originated from loans obtained from the bank in 1875, at which time he was a Director. The history of the various notes made by him, and the transfer of real estate by which they were secured, is given in detail.

Sarah Greenebaum owed $20,500; diminished to $13,098.

The total amount of the Greenebaum indebtedness in these various forms was $186,930. Of that there has been paid in cash, secured notes, and real estate $82,160, and there was charged to profit and loss, agreeably to the terms of their composition, $58,922. The indebtedness at the time the Receiver took charge was $35,846; the cash value of the same, $5,725. It must be borne in mind that although Isaac Greenebaum settled his indebtedness of $32,000, he did it with real estate which is probably worse than worthless.

OTHER DEBTORS.

The Examiner then reviews at length the transactions of the bank with Frederick S. Frank, a relative of Henry Greenebaum and clerk for Henry Greenebaum & Co.; with Abraham Wise, former Cashier of the German Savings Bank, and brother-in-law of Henry Greenebaum; with George H. Ward, who seems to have been connected in all sorts of speculative schemes with very little success, and who saddled the bank with a lot of worthless real estate; with Franz Arnold, engaged in the packing business and real estate speculations, in both of which he seems to have made a failure; and with B. G. Caulfield and W. J. Onahan, also engaged in real estate speculations which proved disastrously.

The indebtedness of the German Savings Bank, and the facts connected with the E. P. Dorr property, another bad operation of the bank, are also given. Certain preferential payments made to B. and W. M. Eisendrath, Siegel & Eisenfeld, Louis Eliel, Leopold, Kuh & Co., and George W. Weber & Co., are also explained.

SATISFIED SHAREHOLDERS.

June 30, 1877, the Directors held a special meeting, at which the opinion was expressed that the management of the bank was eminently prudent, and had been conducted with rare good judgment, and resolutions were adopted that the Board of Directors learned with satisfaction that the bank at that date had its full reserve, and approving the conservative course pursued by the management in discounting paper offered to it and the general management. The Board re-elected the same President and Cashier throughout the entire term of the bank's existence, and occasionally passed a resolution approving the management and expressing thanks; so it is concluded that the Directors not only knew how the affairs of the bank were being managed, but approved of the same, and that the officers felt correspondingly encouraged in the line of policy they pursued.

THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE EXAMINER

are as follows:

I find that irregular and questionable transactions have been frequent, in general terms, to-wit:

Large sums loaned to parties engaged in speculative schemes upon insufficient or no security.

Money loaned on real-estate security. That real estate said to be worth four times the sum was bought in the individual name of the President, and if bought for the bank it was for purposes prohibited by law.

That loans were made exceeding the limits prescribed by law.

Large overdrafts were numerous.

That large sums were loaned to the President and other members of his family, and upon securities that have proved worthless.

That in one instance, at least, the President replaced a large loan held by the bank, and for which he was responsible as indorser, and which was known to be perfectly good, with his own note secured by collaterals which are proven almost worthless, and which ought to have been regarded as comparatively worthless at the time they were offered. This three weeks before the German National Bank failed.

That the President's private account was often overdrawn for a considerable sum.

That a large amount due from the President was carried as cash.

That the accounts of partnership concerns engaged in private banking, and of which the President was a member and the manager, were overdrawn for long periods for very large amounts.

That a large amount of worthless paper now in the bank was made payable at the office of Henry Greenebaum & Co., and that the blanks upon which the notes were made and the security taken bear the impress of the various Greenebaum partnerships. While this can hardly be called questionable, so much of it seems suspicious.

I find irregular and obscure entries in the books, and other questionable practices pertaining to the keeping of accounts, so numerous as to make fraudulent transactions comparatively easy, in general terms, to wit:

Many notes taken by the bank were not registered at all.

That bills receivable were debited and credited with large amounts with nothing to show what it was for.

Many journal entries so indefinite they cannot be traced to their origin.

That titles to nearly all the real estate now in possession of the bank were taken in the name of Henry Greenebaum individually, and in some instances were so held for a long time.

That many thousand dollars of worthless bills receivable, now in the bank, were made payable to the order of the maker, and indorsed in blank.

That some indebtedness and real estate were both carried as cash.

That large amounts of real estate was carried as bills receivable for the admitted purpose of making it appear that the bank had a small real-estate account.

In short, I find very much that is irregular, questionable, and very unbusinesslike, and some that is plainly in violation of law. I think all of the irregularities can be proved; but whether it was enacted with the intent to injure and defraud, I will not say. With me, however, the conclusion is irresistible, that the late President of the German National Bank used its funds to build the real-estate market and sustain the credit of various private banking institutions of which he was a member.

I presumed in this case, in any event, you would desire a detailed report from me, and, since learning the character of the report made by the late Mr. Weber, I have felt certain that you would desire one sufficiently full in detail to enable you to draw your own conclusions, and for the last reason I have consumed much more time than I otherwise should have done. Respectfully submitted.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

writes to the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, June 24, transmitting a copy of Mr. Washburn's report, and also reviewing the efforts made to secure the removal of the present Receiver and the commencement of criminal proceedings against the ex-President of the bank. Mr. Weber, in company with Mr. Juessen, presented a petition to the Comptroller, charging certain shareholders with a criminal violation of the revised statutes. These papers were transmitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury with a request that they, if deemed advisable, be forwarded to District-Attorney Bangs. This was done. Mr. Weber and his attorney also requested another searching examination, which was made by Mr. Washburn as detailed above. The Examiner was also requested to inform the Comptroller if he had any reason to suppose that the present Receiver would be likely, on account of his previous relations with the bank or its officers, to be so influenced as to prevent the discharge of his duties in an intelligent, faithful, and conscientious manner, to which the Examiner replied that he had no doubt but that the Receiver would properly perform his duties. Subsequently a petition was presented by Mr. Juessen, asking that the Receiver be directed to take the proper steps in the Bankruptcy Court to set aside the 25 per cent composition made by the Greenebaums. This was referred to the Receiver, who stated that the action desired by Mr. Juessen would be likely to result in great injury and pecuniary loss, not only to the creditors, but to the shareholders of the bank.

"The Comptroller asks the careful examination and consideration of these papers, and submits them with full confidence that an examination of the same will satisfy the Committee that no further examination of the affairs of the bank is necessary; that no good reason exists for the removal of the Receiver, and that the action of this office in all respects has been all that could be reasonably required by the shareholders or creditors of a bank, and particularly by an attorney who represents only a small faction of either of the parties in iterest."

THE TREASURY.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The monthly debt-statement is as follows:

Six per cent bonds	$310,932,500
Five per cent bonds	646,965,500
Four and half per cent bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent bonds	667,620,800
Refunding certificates	12,843,210
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,901,716,110
Matured debt	$ 37,075,630
Legal-tenders	346,742,486
Certificates of deposit	30,370,000
Fractional currency	15,852,005
Gold and silver certificates	17,880,650
Total without interest	416,835,741
Total debt	$2,349,567,842
Total interest	30,792,691
Cash in Treasury	353,152,577
Debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,027,207,956
Increase during June	24,798
Decrease since June 30, 1878	8,579,375

CURRENT LIABILITIES.

Interest due and unpaid	$ 4,897,691
Debt on which interest has ceased	37,015,630
Interest thereon	2,068,768
Gold and silver certificates	17,880,650
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	30,370,000
United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency	8,375,934
Called bonds not matured, for which 4 per cent bonds have been issued	104,072,410
Cash balance July 1, 1879	148,473,563
Total	$ 353,152,577

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	$ 353,152,577
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not paid	1,038,705
Interest paid by United States	41,773,745
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	12,366,053
Balance of interest paid by United States	29,177,691

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following memorandum of appriations has been furnished by the Treasury Department:

For fiscal year 1877, $124,122,011; for 1878, $114,089,483. Appropriations for rivers and harbors were omitted for this year, and the Post-Office Appropriation bill was $3,000,000 less than in 1877. For 1879, $146,304,309. This includes increased deficiencies, increased river and harbor appropriations, and the Halifax fisheries award.

SILVER.

The Treasury issued $18,330,942 in standard silver dollars. Of this amount $6,518,912 has been returned. The amount now held in the Treasury is $28,147,351.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending to-day from all sources amount to $276,250,227. The total ordinary expenses, not including interest on the public debt, amounted to $164,506,394.

GOLD COIN.

The total amount of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury Jan. 2, the date of resumption, was $135,286,474.61. The amount in the Treasury to-day is $135,236,474.61.

Coinage at mints during June, 1879:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles	135,380	$ 2,707,600
Half eagles	22,580	111,000
Total gold	157,200	$ 2,818,600
Eagles	10,344	1,031,440
Half eagles	288,426	1,442,130
Three dollars	33,394	100,182
Quarter eagles	466,720	1,166,800
Dollars	3,020	3,020
Total gold	2,759,421	$40,986,912
SILVER.		
Dollars	27,222,050	$27,222,050
Half dollars	450	225
Quarter dollars	456	119
Dimes	450	45
Total	27,228,440	$27,227,432
Standard silver dollars coined to date		35,801,000
Coinage during the year ending June, 1879	1,861,717	37,234,340
Gold double eagles		

NOTES AND NEWS.

PATENT GRANTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—After an interference contest of four years' duration, the Commissioner of Patents has to-day granted a patent to R. Hoe & Co., of New York, assignees of L. C. Crowell, of Boston, Mass., for the combination with a rotary web perfection printing-machine, of a web severing mechanism, and a rotating sheet-folding mechanism, which invention is now used by the principal newspapers of the country.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The President this afternoon withdrew the nomination of R. S. Matthews as United States District Judge for Maryland, substituted Thomas J. Morris, of Baltimore, and the Senate confirmed him without debate or division.

The Senate also confirmed John Hunter, of Missouri, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; Lieut.-Col. John Newton to be Colonel, and Maj. George R. Mendill Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—In the Senate Mr. Eaton called up the adjournment resolution, and moved to amend it by fixing 5 o'clock in the afternoon to-day as the time.

Mr. Windom then spoke in explanation of his course yesterday.

He said that his side had now exhausted all the legitimate powers conferred upon them by the rules in order to induce the majority to make the necessary appropriations for the Marshals. The President had, so far as Mr. Windom knew, exhausted all the powers possessed by him on the subject. He had made a patriotic appeal to Congress to do its duty, and not go home without making the necessary appropriations.

Mr. Kernan—Is it not true that the bill vetoed yesterday appropriated $600,000 applicable to the execution of all laws that are mentioned in that message? It simply prohibited its use to pay special Deputy-Marshals for attending elections. If the State should provide money for all the ordinary expenses of Sheriffs in enforcing the laws, would it be extraordinary if the Legislature saw fit to say, "We won't permit you to use the money to have special deputies to arrest men without process on one particular subject"?

Mr. Windom—That will not do. Whatever the original may have said on that subject, I offered one yesterday that said nothing about Deputy-Marshals, but only Marshals and their general deputies, and every Democratic Senator voted for its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Kernan—Yes, after we had added the simple provision that the money should not be used for other purposes which the President does not specify.

Mr. Windom continued by showing that for four years the Democratic House had annually passed appropriation bills containing a special clause that the provisions of Title 26, Revised Statutes, should be enforced. He thought this a curious fact, in view of the present attitude of the party. He referred to the assertion of prominent Democratic Senators that under no circumstances would the necessary appropriations be allowed to fail.

Those Senators now sat silent, while the party carried out the threat made at the opening of the session to coerce the Executive into indorsing certain political measures as a condition of allowing the Government to go on. The Republicans had done all in their power, and would not now further oppose the adjournment resolution. If the Democratic party could afford to go to the people with such a record, the Republicans could rest upon theirs.

Mr. Hereford made a few remarks, throwing the blame for the failure of the appropriation for Marshals upon the President.

Mr. Windom said that part of the court expenses had been provided for, but it was as if shot and shell had been furnished and the powder denied. The arm was paralyzed.

Mr. Eaton thought Mr. Windom had not been visited by "kind Nature's sweet restorer" last night. He must have had the nightmare. He resented Windom's assertion that the Democrats would be responsible for the non-execution of the decrees of the courts, and said the Republicans were open to such charge.

Mr. Carpenter asked Mr. Eaton if he thought the Army Appropriation bill authorized the use of troops at the polls in any form whatever.

Mr. Eaton did not think so. If it did, he made a great mistake in voting for it.

Mr. Carpenter entirely agreed with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Eaton was gratified. He entertained a high opinion of Mr. Carpenter's legal ability, and hoped his opinion would govern the "man at the other end of the avenue."

The adjournment resolution was passed as amended,—yeas, 27; nays, 16,—a party vote, the Democrats voting yea, and the Republicans nay.

A message was received from the House announcing non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution relating to committee clerks, pages, etc.

Messrs. Eaton, Beck, and Allison were appointed members of a Conference Committee on the resolution.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, in answer to the Senate resolution, the report of the Secretary of State on the subject of correspondence in regard to the proposed Austin & Topolovampa Railroad survey. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the House joint resolution in regard to the pay of committee clerks, pages, and other employes of the Senate and House, and for similar purposes.

Among the Committee amendments is a provision for additional pay to a female Treasury clerk discharged under a reduction of the force in the Treasury Department. Passed.

Mr. Maxey moved to discharge the Committee on Foreign Affairs from further consideration of the House joint resolution looking to a further treaty with Mexico, in order that it might be considered and passed in the Senate to-day.

Mr. Eaton opposed the motion.

The matter was referred to the Committee yesterday, and was of such importance that it should be carefully examined.

After further debate, Mr. Maxey withdrew his motion.

A message from the House announced concurrence in the Senate amendments to the final adjournment resolution.

After an animated debate, the Senate passed the House joint resolution providing thirty days' extra pay for the House employes—yeas, 30; nays, 18.

A message from the House announced that a Committee had been appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inquire if he had any further communication to make to Congress, and asking for the appointment of a similar Committee.

The presiding officer (Carpenter) appointed Messrs. Bayard, Whyte, and Anthony such Committee.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the joint resolution providing additional pay for Congressional employes, discharged Treasury-clerks, etc., by which the Senate receded from certain amendments, was adopted.

Mr. Thurman, being in his seat upon the floor, Mr. Anthony said:

I take advantage of the absence of the President pro tem. from the chair to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Hon. Allan G. Thurman for the ability, dignity, and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The House joint resolution to pay $1,200 back-pay to Col. Ethridge, former Doorkeeper of the House, passed.

After a short executive session, Mr. Kernan submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. William A. Wheeler, Vice-President of the United States, for the ability, courtesy, and impartiality displayed by him while he presided over their deliberations during the present session of Congress.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill to authorize and promote international inquiry and conference as to the practicability of extending the channels of the Bay Chunda and of the Mississippi River to and through the Hudson Bay. Referred.

The Committee to wait on the President reported that he had no further communication to send.

At 5 p. m. the President pro tem. said:

SENATORS: Thanking you sincerely for the respect and approbation expressed in your resolution adopted to-day, and for the kind aid you have uniformly given me, while temporarily performing the duties of the Chair, and wishing you all safe and pleasant return to your homes, I now, in obedience to the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, declare the Senate adjourned without day. [Applause on the floor.]

HOUSE.

In the House, after the customary personal explanations, the bill prohibiting political assessments was taken up.

Dilatory motions and voting used up the morning hour, and the bill went over.

The bill relative to the pay of committee clerks, etc., was received, with amendments, from the Senate.

The amendments were non-concurred in and a Conference Committee ordered.

A message from the Senate announcing the passage of the bill putting quinine on the free list was received with demonstrations of applause.

A resolution was agreed to paying employes of the House on the annual roll one month's extra pay.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs Atkins, Bicknell, and Fields as a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the two Houses were ready to adjourn if he had no further communication to make.

A resolution was adopted for the payment of $1,250 to L. H. Fitzhugh for services as Doorkeeper during the Forty-fourth Congress.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Herndon upon the Committee in regard to the Cincinnati election in place of Sanford, declined.

A message was received from the Senate stating that it had agreed to the House resolution for a final adjournment, with an amendment fixing the time at 5 p. m. to-day.

Mr. Morrison moved to concur in the amendment, and a vote took place on the motion.

The resolution was concurred in—93 to 65.

A recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

When the House was called to order there were but very few members in the area in front of the Speaker's table claiming recognition, the remainder patiently awaiting in their seats the arrival of the hour fixed for adjournment.

Mr. Blackburn submitted a conference report on the joint resolution relative to the pay of committee clerks, etc. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Converse, the Senate bill granting additional rights to homestead settlers within railroad limits in Missouri and Arkansas passed.

Mr. Gibson (La.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill amending the Mississippi River Commission bill so as to provide that the President shall appoint any of the Commissioners to be President of the Commission. He stated the bill would not affect the Commission as at present organized.

On a division the bill was passed,—65 to 12,—but Mr. Bayne raised a point of no quorum.

The yeas and nays were then ordered, and resulted—yeas, 117; nays, 21.

Mr. Bayne again raised the point of "no quorum," and the bill was thus defeated.

The House then took a recess for ten minutes.

The recess was consumed in handshaking and leave-taking, and Ohio members were cautioned not to lose their State at the next election.

Mr. Atkins, one of the Committee appointed to wait upon the President, announced that the President had stated he had no further communication to make.

Five o'clock having arrived, the Speaker said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Before we separate, I desire to return my thanks as presiding officer of this House, to the members of this House, of every political division, and to say to them that I appreciate their uniform kindness and conduct; and now, in obedience to the terms of the concurrent resolution of the two Houses fixing the time of final adjournment of the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress, I declare this House adjourned without day. [Applause on the floor.]

THE WEST TO HAVE A CARDINAL.

NEW YORK, July 1.—In Catholic circles here it is said the West is to have a Cardinal.

FOREIGN.

Text of the Codicil of the Will of the Prince Imperial.

Bonapartists Perplexed in Regard to Their Political Status.

Bismarck Wavering in His Fight with the Cabinet Ministers.

Two Other Members of the Ministry Tender Their Resignations.

Weekly Review of the English Breadstuffs Markets.

FRANCE.

THE NAPOLEONIC SUCCESSION.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Times'* correspondent at Paris says that a majority of the Bonapartists are understood to concur with Rouher in acknowledging Prince Jerome Bonaparte as the chief of the Napoleonic dynasty. They argue that the will of the late Prince Imperial, which asks the ex-Empress Eugenie to co-operate with Prince Victor, was written on the assumption that the testator would survive Prince Bonaparte. This reasoning, however, is considered a transparent excuse for the non-observance of the impracticable will of the Prince Imperial. Rouher's retirement from active politics is evidently owing to a feeling that he and Prince Jerome could not act together, and the latter could not be set aside. What between Prince Jerome Bonaparte's possible adherence to the Republic and the impossibility of the clerical section of the Bonapartists choosing a leader without either acting against the wishes of the Prince Imperial's will or provoking a distinct disavowal from Prince Victor, the Bonapartists are in one of the most perplexing positions ever occupied by any party.

EDUCATION BILL.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted urgency of Jules Ferry's Education bill.

WILL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

PARIS, July 1.—The *Gaulois* publishes the codicil to the will of the Prince Imperial. It says:

The duty which our house owes to our country will not lapse by my death. The arduous and glorious task of continuing the work of the First Napoleon will depend, in the event of death, upon the oldest son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, who, by the laws of succession of our house, is my heir. I trust that my beloved mother, by seconding him in the discharge of the responsibilities and duties which in the event of my death will devolve upon him, will give to me, when I am no longer upon this earth, this last and supreme proof of her affection for me and of her love of France.

THE LANTERNE SEIZURE.

VERSAILLES, July 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Bouchelt questioned the Government respecting the seizure of the *Lanterne*. The Prefect of Police replied that he was not striking at the *Lanterne*, but at an association which was trying to disorganize the Prefecture of Police. M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior, maintained that the conduct of the Prefect of Police was legal. The discussion then closed.

ILLEGAL SEIZURE.

PARIS, July 1.—In consequence of the Prefect of Police having illegally seized the *Lanterne* for publishing false news, there will be an interpellation to-day, when the Prefect will probably be censured for his action.

A CHARGE.

LONDON, July 1.—Paris dispatches report that, in the debate on the seizure of the *Lanterne* in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Albert Christophle charged that the proprietors founded the *Lanterne* with money obtained by the sale of paper which had attacked the great financial establishment, believed to be the *Credit Foncier*, and that the establishment paid 30,000 francs for the paper.

GERMANY.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

BERLIN, July 1.—Holbrecht, Minister of Finance, refuses to withdraw his resignation unless the constitutional guarantees demanded by the Liberals relative to the disposition of the surplus revenue be conceded. It is expected Falk, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and Dr. Friedenthal, Minister of Agriculture, will make a similar stipulation.

It is reported that Bismarck is wavering. The Ultramontanes also demand additional guarantees beyond those provided in Frankenstein's motion to distribute the surplus revenue among the several States.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent announces that Dr. Falk and Dr. Friedenthal have tended their resignations.

The plan of the Ultramontanes is to establish a tariff which will produce 190,000,000 marks yearly, that being the sum required by the States. This would give Prince Bismarck no fresh revenue. It is reported that Prince Bismarck is so incensed that he threatens to break with the Ultramontanes.

A PETITION.

The City of Bremen has petitioned the Government to admit foreign-built vessels and ship-building materials impost free.

CONSUL WITHDRAWN.

A Berlin dispatch says the German Government has recalled its Consuls from Cyprus in consequence of a difference with England regarding their status.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, July 1.—The July Stakes at Newmarket were won by Mask; Ambassadress second, Evasion third. Lorillard's Cherokee, against which the betting was six to one, came in fifth.

"SCRATCHED."

LONDON, July 1.—Lorillard's Pappoose, Nereid, and Geraldine, which were entered to run for the July Stakes for 2-year-old colts and fillies at the Newmarket July meeting to-day, were scratched.

FAILED.

An iron-merchant named Westray, of Middlesborough in East Riding of Yorkshire, has failed. Liabilities, $800,000.

WAGES REDUCED.

LONDON, July 1.—The steam coal colliers of Merthyz Tydvil, in Wales, numbering 32,000 persons, have resolved to accept the masters' demand of 10 per cent reduction in their wages.

NAVAL ESCORT.

LONDON, July 1.—The Queen has commanded that the troop-ship Orontes, bringing the remains of the Prince Imperial, shall be escorted part of her voyage by the Channel fleet.

SILVER.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Times* says there is not much business in silver, although the existing continental requirements are quite sufficient to absorb any moderate amount that may come into the market. There is still a complete absence of demand for India.

THE BONAPARTE MEMORIAL.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, heads the committee of army officers to superintend the raising of a memorial to the late Prince Imperial. Field Marshals Lord Strathnairn and Sir Charles York, Lieut.-Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala, and nearly all the best known generals of the army, are members of the Committee.

HANLAN.

LONDON, July 1.—Hanlan left Manchester to-day for the United States. He intends before embarking to make a reply to the decision of the Trustees of the Sportsman's Cup.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

LONDON, July 1.—Hanlan sailed to-day on the steamer City of Chester. On his arrival at Liverpool Gov. Packard, American Consul-General, gave a dinner in his honor.

The Hanlan Club will become custodian of the cup until it is challenged by England, when Hanlan will be sent to defend it.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

LONDON, July 1.—William Jackson, builder, London, has failed; liabilities, £50,000.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, July 1.—A *Times'* Constantinople dispatch says there is reason to believe the Powers have disagreed with regard to the recommendations to be made to the Porte for the settlement of the Greek frontier question.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn trade for the past week, says: Wheat is running to straw and coming into ear very slow. All low-lying lands have suffered grievously lately. Large tracts were submerged. Spring corn is sickly and weak. In short, the situation is becoming serious, as, should storms occur later, there is every probability of the cereal crops being irretrievably damaged. The bright sunshine and rising barometer to-day seem, however, to foretell a more seasonable spell.

Reports of

THE SCOTCH ROOT CROPS

are disastrous. A large area in the midland and higher districts is still unsown, and many fields are so seriously injured as to need resowing. Although the improvement in prices in consequence of the inclemency of the weather is so far more apparent in the provinces than in London, the appearances now that the farmers' reserves of home-grown wheat are becoming sensibly reduced are decidedly in favor of a material advance. As yet only a shilling per quarter advance is occasionally obtainable.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN WHEAT

at Liverpool and London lately have been very large. Last week's Liverpool arrivals amounted to 93,000 quarters. Millers bought sparingly, but there was no quotable decline. Considering the consumptive requirements of the country, the demand for foreign wheat during the last few months has fallen short of the anticipations, probably in consequence of the large shipments of American flour.

Maize has been arriving very freely, and has fallen considerably. On the spot mixed American has been obtainable ex-ship at 20s 6d@20s 9d per 480 pounds. June and July shipments have been offered at 19s 3d.

Barley and oats were not much changed, but business was moderate.

Arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. There was a quiet demand for cargoes of wheat off the coast for the United Kingdom and Continent at steady prices. A good many cargoes of white wheat were withdrawn.

THE DEMAND FOR MAIZE

was restricted, and prices declined 6d@9d per quarter.

Wheat for forward delivery, in spite of the greater disposition of sellers to meet buyers' views, has been active. Maize declined 6d. Sales of English wheat last week were 36,280 quarters at 42s 6d, against 26,900 quarters at 46s 1d during the corresponding week of last year.

Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending June 21 were 1,377,051 hundred weights of wheat and 288,181 hundred weights of flour.

TURKEY.

THE CABINET.

LONDON, July 1.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople says: "The return of Mahmoud Medim Pasha seems to indicate an approaching change in the Turkish Ministry."

WARNING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—The Turkish authorities at Janniva have warned people against purchasing arms from troops under pain of martial law.

MAHMOUD MEDIM PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—It is believed that Mahmoud Medim Pasha will soon enter the Cabinet.

AUSTRIA.

THE ELECTIONS.

VIENNA, July 1.—In the election for members of the Austrian Reichsrath Lemberg, the Clerical and Nationalist parties have gained fifteen seats from the Constitutionalists.

Newspapers discuss the possibility of the reorganization of the Cabinet on a conservative basis.

RUSSIA.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Times'* Berlin special reports a serious decrease in the export of grain from Russia, which threatens the budget.

PRECAUTIONARY.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Odessa says Gen. Todleben has ordered the abolition of all money subscriptions, to prevent aid being given to political offenders.

SPAIN.

THE CUBAN SENATORS.

HAVANA, July 1.—A dispatch from Madrid announces that the Senate has passed the bill allowing Senators elected in Cuba to take their seats without giving proof of their legal qualifications.

BY MAIL.

PIOUS EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, June 18.—The Emperor William never thinks fit publicly to express his opinion on the politics of the hour, though he sometimes condescends to explain his views with reference to religion. His Majesty's piety is well known. Yesterday at the commemoration festival of a religious society connected with the cathedral here, the Emperor, after the service and ceremony were over, spoke to the following effect:

"If there is anything capable of acting as a stay to us in the life and turmoil of the present time, it is the support alone to be found in Jesus Christ. Let not yourselves, therefore, be misled, gentlemen, by the tendencies prevailing in the world, especially in our days, and do not join the great multitude who either entirely leave the Bible out of account, as the only source of truth, or falsely interpret it in their own own sense. You all know, gentlemen, that I am of full and free conviction, belong to the positive (not positivist) union founded by my deceased father. The ground and rock to which I and all of us must cling is the unadulterated faith taught us by the Bible. There are many who do not pursue the same path; every one does as best he can, according to his knowledge and his conscience, shaping in conformity therewith all his acts and all his ways. I esteem, honor, and tolerate them; but whoever also wishes to enter the society will always be received with open arms. . . . Each one can act as his conscience dictates, but all must, nevertheless, build on the ground stone of the Bible and the Gospel."

It would appear, therefore, that the Emperor William, among the other meritorious qualities inherited from his Royal ancestor, Frederick the Great, also possesses that spirit of toleration which prompted the hero of the Seven Years' War to inaugurate his reign by proclaiming that "every one should go to Heaven in his own way." ("Hier muss ein jeder nach seiner facon selig werden").

INDIA FINANCES—TRYING TO ECONOMIZE AND KEEP WITHIN REVENUE.

BOMBAY, June 17.—A circular has been issued by the Supreme Government to all the local Governments, which states that important changes in the financial position having occurred since the publication of the Budget statement it is desirable to give a sketch of the present financial position of the Indian Government. The circular recapitulates the measures taken last year providing for a surplus of £1,500,000 for insurance against famine, and declares that the former assurances of the Government regarding the manner in which these funds will be applied have been adhered to; that the Government has never swerved from its resolution, but maintained it notwithstanding the war and the fall in the rate of exchange—circumstances beyond control and of exceptional difficulty in 1878-79. The Government has met from revenue the whole cost of the war, and spent £355,000 on famine relief, yet still had a surplus of £1,900,000 for famine insurance, thus more than fulfilling all its piedges. When the Budget for the present year was framed, the war was going on, and a further serious fall in exchange occurred. The question then under consideration of the Home Government was whether a remedy for the increasing loss could be obtained by a change in the currency law. Government considered that, pending the decision of this question, the imposition of new taxes or a reduction of really useful expenditure was not justifiable, and that it would be better to accept a temporary suspension of the famine insurance surplus. No other conclusion was reasonable. Government had always declared that such a course might become temporarily necessary. Directly the Indian Government learned that the British Government decided that no measures for altering the currency could be adopted, immediate action was taken to reduce the expenditure. Orders have already been issued for reducing expenditure next year for ordinary public works by £732,000, stringent measures being taken for reducing the central establishments of the Indian Government. Altogether, in the civil departments alone, a saving of £1,600,000 is hoped for, but there must be a set-off for compensation to officers whose services are dispensed with. An inquiry with the object of reducing the military charges is proceeding in India and England. The war having ended, it is estimated that only £700,000 will be required to restore the famine insurance surplus to the original amount of £1,500,000 and recoup the loss of revenue for the remission of the cotton duty. The measures already taken more than cover this amount. Thus without fresh taxes, all previous pledges of the Government will be fulfilled, and the loss of revenue will be made good. The foregoing calculation assumes that the value of the rupee will not fall below 1s 7d. Excepting loss by exchange, there is no cause for financial anxiety apparent, but past experience shows how serious that loss may again prove. A policy of rigid economy and retrenchment will be followed in every branch of the public service.

ORGANIZING THE NEW BULGARIAN KINGDOM.

VIENNA, June 18.—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, who, according to the original plan, was to have arrived in Constantinople on the 27th inst., is now expected there on the 23d or 23d. There he is to remain two days to receive the berat of investiture and be presented to the Sultan. Thence he proceeds to Varna, where his arrival is awaited on the 24th or 25th, thence to Rustchuk, and thence again to Tirnova, the old Capital of Bulgaria, where he is to be installed and take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. Both in Varna and Rustchuk local militia are to be concentrated, the greatest number of forces, however, being assembled in Tirnova in order to add to the solemnity of the installation and to afford the Prince an opportunity of holding a large review. The central administration of the Principality has been established in Sofia, which has been selected as the Capital. Prince Dondoukoff Korakoff, who is to meet the Prince on

, as the father was chasing the
tgun when the latter fired with a

ASUALTIES.

RM, AT BISMARCK.
al Dispatch to The Tribune.
D. T., July 1.—A terrific wind
lf-hour swept over Bismarck and
ening, unroofing houses, tearing
wrecking the largest and finest
(ans) on the Missouri River. The
ying at Bismarck loading, when
ised up from the prairie
Lincoln, and moved up the
er with startling rapidity. It
air in the steamer and carried the
Pieces of the cabin were blown
ver $30,000 damage done. The
same line, lost half her hurri-
These were new boats, the
floated on the Missouri.
was loading for Fort Benton.
was advertised to leave this
e had many passengers on. A
on the Montana was found in the
broken arm. No one else was
oats were not insured. The
repair under way. The Montana
Louis for the season. Her log-
roken, her hull is out of shape,
her stay-line, and caught
was soon extinguished. The
ena, of the Burton line, just
t injured. Several houses were
One man was severely injured.
skiff coming over from Mandon
drowned. The water-pumps at
plying the city with water, were
The damage at the landing in the
nt to fully $50,000.

NOTHER VICTIM.

is, Minn., July 1.—Haynes, en-
steamer May Queen, which ex-
ler on Minnetonka Lake on Satur-
Just before his death he confessed
e boat landed at Rockwell's Island
low in the boiler, and that, when
e machinery to back up, the pump
tion. The explosion immediately
there is no doubt that the pump-
ster into the heated boiler was the

NT ON A HAND-CAR.

al Dispatch to The Tribune.
, Ill., July 1.—Yesterday, while a
tion men were riding on a hand-car
rest on the Indianapolis, Bloom-
estern Railroad, Marion Holmes,
ing down at the time, was struck on
the lever, injuring his spine to such
at the doctors have no hopes for his

ORED TO DEATH.

uly 1.—A shocking scene occurred
ater-house of Henry Gunsenheiser,
merville, to-day. Henry White, an
ears of age, was leading a bull into
house, when the rope became
d the animal caught White below
h one horn and ripped his body
pen, causing instant death.

CRIPPLED.

ial Dispatch to The Tribune.
Ia., July 1.—While coupling
the yard in this city, David Fulton,
ployed employes of the Chicago, Bur-
acy Road, had his left arm crushed
cars in such a manner as to neces-
ation close to the shoulder. His
night, though critical, is as com-
uld be expected.

WILD PARSNIPS.

ial Dispatch to The Tribune.
Wis., July 1.—Two small children
Obrecht, of Morrison, Wis., were
evening by eating wild parsnips.
died from the effects of it, and the
low.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASH., D. C., July 2—1 a. m.—Indica-
the Tennessee and Ohio Valley,
southwest winds, rising barometer,
temperature, and partly cloudy
d possibly occasional light local

pper Mississippi and Lower Missou-
d Upper Lake region, stationary or
meter, southerly winds, slightly
or partly cloudy weather, possi-
by cooler, westerly winds in the

Lower Lake region, southeast to
ds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy
ionary followed by falling barome-

will remain stationary except a
the Ohio and Mississippi at Cairo,
Memphis.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, July 1.

Hour.	Ther.	Hum.	Wind.	Vel.	Rain.	Weather.
7:35 A. M.	71	68	S. E.	10	.....	Fair.
10:35 A. M.	74	54	S. E.	8	.....	Fair.
1:17 P. M.	79	54	S. E.	7	.....	Fair.
4:19 P. M.	79	54	S. E.	5	.....	Fair.
7:19 P. M.	74	54	S. E.	5	.....	Fair.
10:19 P. M.	72	64	S.	4	.....	Cloudy.
12:22 A. M.	70	64	S.	4	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum, 80.
Minimum, 66.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, July 1—10:18 P. M.

Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Vel.	Rain.	Weather.
30.24	62	Calm	.....	.....	Clear.
30.04	63	W., gentle.	.....	.....	Clear.
30.03	66	W., gentle.	.....	.....	Clear.
30.15	67	Calm	.....	.....	Clear.
30.09	69	Calm	.....	.....	Fair.
30.05	70	S., fresh	.....	.10	Hy. rain.
30.13	77	S. W., fresh	.....	.....	Cloudy.
30.13	77	Calm	.....	.....	Fair.
30.09	77	Calm	.....	.....	Clear.
30.01	67	S., gentle	.....	.....	Clear.
30.01	64	S., fresh	.....	.....	Clear.
30.01	64	S., gentle	.....	.....	Fair.
30.01	64	S., gentle	.....	.02	Fair.
30.01	64	S., gentle	.....	.....	Fair.
30.01	64	S. W., fresh	.....	.....	Clear.
30.01	64	S. W., fresh	.....	.....	Clear.
30.01	64	S. W., fresh	.....	.....	Clear.
30.01	64	S

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Emerson's Mezzatherian Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Tony Denier Troupe. "Humpty Dumpty." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Standard Theatre Company. "Fatinitza." Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of the Georgia Minstrels.

Metropolitan Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of May Fisk's Dinotherian Lady Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

White Stocking Park.
Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Championship game between the Cincinnati and Chicago Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1879.

The public debt statement shows an increase of $24,788 for the month of June, and a decrease of $8,579,575 during the year ending June 30. The receipts of the Government from all sources during the year aggregate $276,250,227, and the expenses, not including interest on the public debt, $164,598,884.

Bank-Examiner WASHBURN'S report to the Comptroller of the Currency, giving the results of his examination into the affairs of the late German National Bank of Chicago, will be found among our Washington dispatches. The report of Mr. WASHBURN is very severe upon the management of the bank, in which he found much that was irregular, questionable, and very suspicious, and some that was plainly in violation of law.

There is apparently a prospect that the question of the enforcement of the new Militia law will be settled in a quiet and perfectly peaceful and good-natured way. It is proposed by this means to avoid all apprehension or excitement that would attend a resort to force, and to take the shortest route to such a settlement as shall leave no room for future strife. The plan is to make up an agreed case and test in the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the law, and to conduct the proceedings so quietly that no alarm will be created.

Councilman A. F. CLARK, of Cincinnati, was a Judge of Election last fall. After the polls closed he took the sealed ballot-box of a precinct in the Eighth Ward of Cincinnati, and fell up a pair of stairs with it, which mishap resulted in breaking the seals of the ballot-box and adding decisively to the number of Democratic ballots therein. This was doubly unfortunate, for it elected some Democratic county officers, and it cost Councilman CLARK one year's imprisonment in the County Jail, that sentence having been dealt out to him yesterday. It is stated that this invasion of Mr. CLARK'S liberties has put the Cincinnati Democrats of every shade in entire harmony with the prolonged efforts of the present majority in Congress.

Mayor HARRISON is to be commended for his firmness in resisting the fierce political pressure brought to bear upon him for the removal of Mr. LARRABEE from his position in the Water Department. The city could by no possibility be the gainer by a change, and would certainly be the loser. The memory of the oldest inhabitant hardly runs back to the time when Mr. LARRABEE was not in charge of the Water Department, and his experience and integrity have been so long recognized by successive administrations that it would be an unpardonable blunder to remove him merely for the sake of giving his place to some one with "claims" on the present City Government. In resisting such a pressure the Mayor is doing the right thing at the right time.

The customary recklessness and extravagance were noticeable yesterday in the last hours of the extra session of Congress. Resolutions were passed without debate or inquiry voting money to the numerous hangers-on who have been employed without authority of law during the session, and the scramble for a chance at the Treasury became so general that the Democratic leaders were compelled to resort to a recess in order to prevent still heavier and more disgraceful jobs from being forced through while the House was waiting for the Senate to concur in the adjournment joint resolution. Taking into account the cost of the extra session, which the Democrats made necessary by their refusal to pass appropriations for keeping the Government, it will be found that the party of economy and reform has made a most unsavory record these last three months and a half.

Something like tardy justice seems to have overtaken the man GOLDEN, who appears to have borne about the same relation to the Post-Office ring of thieves that JAKE REHM bore to the Whisky-Ring in this city. He was tried and convicted as a beneficiary of the thefts, and was yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the County Jail and a fine of $1,200, which is about the amount at which his share of the plunder was estimated. The sympathy of the community will go out to the wife and children, whose existence was invoked by GOLDEN'S counsel in a plea for mercy; but this feature of the case in no wise affects the justice of the punishment. It is not particularly gratifying to reflect that MILLER escapes because he furnished the testimony on which the others were convicted, and still less gratifying to think that GRUGO'S sentence has been deferred with the expectation of procuring a pardon. But the escape of certain culprits should not inure to the benefit of others in this case, as has been the rule in most of the Government prosecutions.

The June wheat deal in this city was closed up yesterday, so far as its market character was concerned, by the purchase on the part of the "longs" of a few score thousand bushels of wheat "on account of whom it may concern." This means that they will probably try to collect, from the parties who failed to deliver, the difference between the price paid yesterday and the price at which the wheat was originally bought. This may cause some litigation—indeed, it will undoubtedly do so. The magnitude of the deal up to date is not far from eleven millions of bushels, a very large proportion of which was sold by men who did not own the wheat at the time they sold it, but expected to be able to buy it at less than the selling prices, and thus make a profit out of the operation. Whatever may be said of the morality or justice, or the absence of those qualities, displayed in running a corner, there can be no question that corners could not be run without "short sellers." The men who only sell property which they own never get caught in corners or squeezes here, however it may be elsewhere. The man who sells what is not his own should remember that the one who buys it is striving to make a profit out of the operation, and is as much entitled to sympathy when he loses as is the gambler when he bets on the wrong card; just so much, and no more.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIUMPH.

Now that the long agony of partisan intrigue, under the name of an extra session of Congress, is at an end, it seems proper to award in plain terms the credit which all impartial men will admit to be the due of President HAYES for his personal and official conduct during the controversy forced upon him. The position of President HAYES has always been embarrassed by the conditions which surrounded his induction into office. The mere fact that there was a dispute as to his title naturally attracted something more than the ordinary partisan opposition which every occupant of the White House must expect to encounter. That dispute was settled according to the forms of law, but a faction of ambitious and unscrupulous politicians were not willing to abide by the decision, and President HAYES' tenure of office has been threatened by the menace of impeachment, and actually assailed by intrigue and the subornation of perjury. In addition to these partisan attacks, Mr. HAYES has been subjected to hostile criticism from many of those to whom he would naturally look for support, because he has in many cases run counter to the ambition of the machine politicians to continue in the control of the offices and the radical Republicans to maintain a sectional strife which he hoped to abate by conciliatory efforts. No man, then, who ever occupied the Presidential chair was apparently so illy prepared to resist Congressional encroachment upon Executive prerogative. There is no doubt that the knowledge of this fact did much to encourage the Democratic politicians to enter upon the programme of intimidation which they have vainly endeavored to carry out. They counted upon timidity in the Executive as a result of previous threats in the face of their new menace to block the wheels of Government, unless they could compel the President to surrender the veto power into their hands.

In the courageous and persistent opposition which President HAYES has made to all the intrigues of the Congressional cabal he has displayed great personal dignity as well as official firmness of purpose. When ANDREW JOHNSON was involved in a controversy with Congress, which was similar in form though very different in principle, he availed himself of all the devices of the demagogue. He proclaimed his trials and tribulations from the housetops. He was constantly haranguing the people in one way or another. He obtruded his personality upon the public in an offensive manner. He revolutionized the public service and prostituted the patronage of his office to gain an advantage, and he ended by forfeiting even that public respect which would have bowed to earnest conviction, though it were wrong. Mr. HAYES, on the contrary, has proceeded in a quiet, gentlemanly, and official fashion. He has made no conspicuous efforts to gain a personal following among the politicians, nor to appeal in any sensational manner to the people. But he has pursued with remarkable courage and determination a course marked out by the Constitution. He has not been precipitate nor irritating in his dealings with Congress, but he has never faltered when the proper time came for him to act. He has been governed by excellent "common sense" at every stage of the conflict, and he comes out of it with personal honor, official dignity, and the respect and approbation of the American people.

It is a notable fact that no one of the five veto messages has been successfully answered by the partisan leaders in Congress who inaugurated and conducted the warfare upon the Executive. The best proof of this, of course, is found in the successive retreats made by the Democrats after every veto until they had finally abandoned every important position they had taken. That they reached a "last ditch" and made a stand there, is merely because the interests of the country did not demand any further pursuit at this time. The Democratic purpose of destroying the Election laws and opening the way for free frauds, was always and utterly indefensible, and their main reliance all the time was in the assumed weakness of the President. In this they have suffered a most humiliating disappointment. Their threats toward the last became absolutely puerile, and they abandoned all attempt at reasoning. The triumph of President HAYES is something more than a personal or temporary victory, because he has vindicated the theory of the veto as a constitutional prerogative of the Executive so thoroughly that it will probably be free from partisan and sectional attack for some years to come. The Democratic defeat is not transient, since the action of the present Congress will be accepted by the people as a warning against any extension of Democratic power over the General Government.

The President has been as judicious in terminating the struggle at the point where it is left as he was in combating the Democrats up to that point. They have merely refused to appropriate the moneys actually in the Treasury for the pay of United States Marshals, because the President would not assent to their proposed nullification of the Election laws. Thereupon the President, after informing them of the importance of the Marshals as the constables and police of the General Government, and pointing out the palpable injustice of withholding their pay when the people have already provided for it, says to the country that he will make an earnest effort to have the courts remain open, to administer public justice and to collect the revenues in spite of the embarrassment thus put upon him. He does this to save the country from the further cost and claim of another extra session. The petty malice involved in robbing the Marshals of their pay will be duly appreciated by the country, and the personal injustice which the Marshals will suffer who remain in the service and do their duty notwithstanding the lack of pay will stimulate the popular sense of the Democratic meanness, which is the most degrading confession of failure the Congressional cabal could possibly have made. Meanwhile, the people will be grateful to President HAYES, first for resisting and defeating the Democratic conspiracy against National sovereignty and the purity of elections; and, secondly, for letting Congress disperse at the earliest moment compatible with the safety and welfare of the Government.

THE HENDRICKS' BOOM.

Mr. HENDRICKS, professional trimmer and straddler, is now leading the field in the race for the Democratic nomination. He is helped along by a variety of causes, for some of which he is responsible and for some not. His secession from the TILDEN movement has made him many friends in New York. His non-committal attitude on the currency question encourages the managers to think that he could reunite the party on this issue. His sacrifices in 1876, when he took the second place on the ticket with the distinct understanding that it should entitle him to the first next time, constitute a claim on the honor of the party. Then he is the "favorite son" of Indiana, the only Northern State except New York in which a Democratic majority is probable. He has a cleaner record than TILDEN, because he has not been exposed to the hottest fire of a campaign. He was a Southern sympathizer and Copperhead during the War, and on this account is kindly remembered by the Solid South. He was not called on to act during the Electoral imbroglio; consequently he did not show the white feather as TILDEN did. But he suffered by the decision of the Commission; hence he has the sympathy of the people. The Southern fire-eaters reason the case out in their own peculiar way, and this is their conclusion: TILDEN had not the courage to seize the Presidency, and so proved himself not worthy of it; HENDRICKS suffered by the cowardice of TILDEN, and ought now to be indemnified; TILDEN should have all the kicks, HENDRICKS all the half-pence.

HENDRICKS depends very much for the prosecution of his cause on the good services of JOHN KELLY and the other enemies of TILDEN in New York City. It is stated in the dispatches that this wing of the party, which controls Tammany and all the machinery of the party, has been won over to HENDRICKS. Nothing is more probable. KELLY has waged war on TILDEN too long and too bitterly to be disposed to make peace with him; and there is no reason to suppose that favorable terms of peace have been offered. TILDEN was able to carry the day without KELLY at the St. Louis Convention, and counts on the same strength next year that he had then. It remains to be seen whether he does not expect too many votes from the Southern States in Convention. The disgust with TILDEN in that part of the country is profound. If he carries the Southern delegation it will be by wire-pulling, and in defiance of the almost universal public feeling against him.

HENDRICKS clearly leads the field. But it is early in the race. He is not half-way around. Any one of several contingencies may defeat him. He may lose his wind, or he may be pulled by his jockeys, or he may stumble and break his neck. The most dangerous chance for him is the first one. He is not a good "stayer." In 1876, two months before the Convention met, he seemed as far ahead as he does now. But he broke down miserably at the finish. He was glad enough to take second place on the ticket. He ate humble pie. He was disgustingly meek. The people do not like a meek man for a leader. They want one who can surely be depended on to stand by his colors. Now, Mr. HENDRICKS, if he can't get one office, will take another. It is the knowledge of this fact which makes people doubt whether he is really in earnest in cutting loose from TILDEN. Whatever the issue may be, everybody feels that HENDRICKS will submit, and Indiana be carried for the Democratic ticket. But it is not so certain that, if TILDEN is beaten, New York will be saved to the party. If Mr. HENDRICKS wishes to keep the lead he now has, he must find some way to convince the Democratic managers that he will have the first place or nothing. Otherwise he will be put off with the second place in 1880, as he was in 1876.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN HEAVEN.

The marriage of SARAH CATHARINE EATON and BENJAMIN PIERCE, which took place in the other world June 20, was the first ceremony of the kind ever reported for an American newspaper. This is our excuse for surrendering so much space to the subject yesterday. The social standing of the young people thus happily united in the bonds of wedlock would not alone have been sufficient, if they had still been in this mundane sphere, to make their nuptials interesting to the public; but so little is surely known of the customs of the other world that an account of a wedding there by an eye-witness is sensational news of the first consequence.

Like many other reports of weddings in the society columns of the newspapers, this one comes from the father of the bride, Col. ISAAC F. EATON, of Leavenworth, Kan., the representative of that State on the National Democratic Committee. Col. EATON was not admitted to a view of the ceremony himself, but he had full news of it from Dr. V. MANSFIELD, a writing medium of New York. Dr. MANSFIELD saw the whole affair, and was even able to distinguish the guests, and get their names down in order for the next day's mail. He had sufficient education in the mysteries of the feminine toilet to declare the bride's robe "a mud green" at first sight, and he does not omit to mention the very unusual dress of the bridegroom's mother, old Mrs. PIERCE, who, we are assured, was gotten up stunningly in pure white,—a youthful color for her age and figure.

Even more noteworthy, however, than the report of the wedding itself is the insight it gives into celestial modes of living. The bride departed this life Nov. 20, 1845, being then at the tender age of six weeks. She was over 33 years of age at the time of her marriage,—a fact which in Heaven we suppose would cause no unfavorable comment. Now it appears from one of the bride's letters to her father, which is not so modest as we wish it were, that she is highly accomplished. She could not have learned much during the brief term of her terrestrial residence. It must be, then, that she has been to school in Heaven. Do they have schools in Heaven? What is the nature of these institutions? Are they taught by the Pestalozzian method or some other? These are absorbing questions which Dr. V. MANSFIELD has neglected to answer. One thing, however, is apparent—that the English language is imperfectly taught among the celestials, and that they had not reformed our vicious orthography. We had hoped that the Heavenly hosts would be phonetic,—at least that they would be grammatical. But SARAH CATHARINE EATON is neither one nor the other. She spells like a fallen angel, according to WEBSTER, and she uses such extraordinary English as this:

"All these years, more than thirty [observe the diffidence of SARAH CATHARINE EATON in regard to her age,—she is nearly 34] have I walked by your side and that of dear mother, who has been an invalid most of the time since *you and she was called upon to part with me.* . . . She shall come to dwell in the mansion *which I have superintended its building*, and with my tiny hands coaxed evergreens, roses, and vines all over it."

It is a comfort to know that SARAH CATHARINE EATON, though she is verging on 34, has "tiny hands" and knows their tinniness.

It appears also from Dr. V. MANSFIELD'S report that they keep up the fashions in Heaven. We had supposed that Heaven was a place where the weary are at rest. If it is a scene of fashionable frivolity where "mud-green silks" abound, and the meanest man is compelled to engage a band of music and set out terrapin and hire two ministers for his daughter's wedding, some of us will desire to be excused from going there. If that is the programme, it is no wonder that the women in this country are so much more devout than the men.

The last important revelation that Dr. V. MANSFIELD makes in regard to Heaven is that they have politics there. We observe that ex-President FRANK PIERCE, the father of the groom, had all his old Democratic friends at the wedding, and, comparatively speaking, no Whigs. It is true ZACHARY TAYLOR was there; but he was invited, no doubt, on account of his high military rank; he was never much of a politician. The same is true of Gen. SCOTT, who as a defeated candidate for the Presidency seemed entitled to special consideration. But the other political party was represented by a whole host of notables,—among others, MARTIN VAN BUREN, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, LEVI WOODBURY, LEWIS CASS, TOM BENTON, SILAS HILL, and JAMES K. POLK. JIM BUCHANAN was not there for reasons which perhaps it is unnecessary to mention. Perhaps he does not reside in Heaven. But we should think at least NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the ex-President's biographer, would have been invited, and it would have been seemly if more New Hampshire people had been asked. It looks "uppish" for a man to forget the friends of his youth on such an occasion.

Making the best that is possible of Dr. V. MANSFIELD'S report, and the light it throws on the state of future existence, we cannot refrain, after reading, from applying to the mansions of the blessed the revolutionary sentiments of poor *Dick Deadeye:* "It is a queer world; it is a queer world."

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

The outrage perpetrated upon the unfortunate Ponca Indians, and the subsequent interference in their behalf by Judge DUNDY at Omaha, may result in placing the Indian question on a new and rational foundation, and in relieving the Government of the shame and responsibility which attach to the robbery and plunder of the Indians by the whites, and the levy of brutalized warfare on the whites by the Indians.

The Ponca Indians have been always noted for their integrity and for their desire for peace. They were industrious and frugal; they had adopted many of the best habits of civilized life; and among them was cultivated to an unusual degree the sanctity and love of family. Each family was a peaceful community, and the tribe was a community of happy families. These people had their schools and their implements of husbandry, and were kind and liberal in all their intercourse and relations with others. Having put their lands into a highly-improved condition, the Indians were living peacefully when the sordid white man determined to possess the lands. The removal of these Indians was then resolved upon, and by legislation, and by connivance of the Indian Bureau, and the combination of traders, agents, and contractors, an order was issued directing the removal of these Indians to the Indian Territory. They remonstrated; but the white man's avarice was unrelenting. They sent a delegation to the Territory to examine it, and this delegation reported against it. They appealed to an Indian Bureau that was deaf to every sentiment of humanity. They were forcibly taken—700 in all—from the land on which most of them were born, the women and children, old and young, torn from their long associations, from their homes and well-tilled fields, and carried to the remote land of stranger Indians. Their location was so unhealthy that they fell victims to disease, and while there 300 of them died. Unable to endure this any longer, Standing Bear and a portion of his band started on foot from the Indian Territory, and, foot-sore, sick, and worn down, this little band preferred to die upon the graves of their kindred to dying afar off in the land of the stranger. Already nearly one-half of the once happy and prosperous community had perished, so these men, braving all things, struck out for their old home and reached there. Their arrival was promptly reported, and the cruel order was issued by the Indian Bureau to arrest them and take them back. Every effort that humanity could suggest, every appeal that Christian ears would listen to, was made, but the dishonest, thieving Indian Ring was all-powerful, and the Indian Bureau, to its disgrace, directed the military to seize these men and take them back to the graves that were awaiting them in the Indian country.

At this crisis, when these unfortunate people were brought to Omaha, a private citizen in their behalf, with two lawyers, applied to the Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Judge DUNDY, of the United States Court, granted it. He heard the whole case, and decided that these Indians had been unlawfully removed from their homes and their lands; and he held further, that an Indian was "a person" in the full legal sense of that term, and as such was entitled to all the rights, liberties, and privileges which any other person could claim, and could not be deprived of his life, liberty, or property except by due process of law. For the first time in the history of the American Indians was this principle of law extended to one of that race. For centuries he has been the victim of every description and form of outrage; his life, his liberty, his person, his family, his children, and his property have been ignored by the law of the land, and of all these he has been plundered continuously, remorselessly, cruelly, and shamelessly. Never before does it seem to have entered the mind of either the Indian or the white man that these human beings, natives, and original owners of the soil, had any personal or legal right which any one was under any obligation to respect, and much less that the Indian could go into court and be thus recognized legally as a "person" of whom the Court could take knowledge and over whom the Court had jurisdiction to protect.

The surprise really ought not to be that Judge DUNDY made such a righteous decision, but the surprise is that such a decision has never been made before. All the Indian troubles have grown out of the theory that the Indian was not a "person," but part of a tribe; not an entity, but an undivided part of a distinct whole. Judge DUNDY, who deserves the thanks of the whole human family, has exploded this old theory, and recognizes legal rights as inseparable from manhood.

The great outrage on this band of unoffending Indians has, however, been only partially remedied. The greater portion of the survivors are still in the Indian Territory, perishing rapidly by disease. Why should they be kept there? Why should they not be released from exile and inevitable annihilation, and permitted to join their countrymen at their old home? If the few who have returned have the legal right to remain, and if the forcible removal of a portion was illegal, then the detention of those now in the Indian Territory was illegal, and the unfortunate persons are entitled to return to their homes. We understand the whole Indian Ring is opposed to such a proceeding, as they are opposed to any recognition of legal rights on the part of the Indians. We do not pretend to say what are the views of the President and of Secretary SCHURZ, nor that they will not order that these Indians be returned. But there having been an appeal to the courts in one instance, why not a like appeal to the courts in behalf of the remainder of these outraged and plundered people? The movement to institute legal proceedings in their behalf deserves the sympathy and aid of every lover of justice and humanity.

The affirmance of Judge DUNDY'S decision, and its full adoption by the Government in its dealings with the Indians, would be the destruction of the dishonest administration of Indian affairs, and would probably accomplish the hanging or imprisonment of a score of traders, agents, contractors, and other officers and stipendiaries of the Indian service. This Indian service has been on an improper theory always. The service has been conducted upon the theory that the Government and the Indians were lawful prey to the intermediaries created by law to stand between the Indians and the Government. That theory has been most religiously adhered to, and generally the service has been corrupt, from the Commissioner at Washington to the lowest employe on the frontier. Now is the time to adopt a new policy. Let the Indian be held personally responsible and be awarded all personal rights. Let him be personally capable of suing and of being sued; of owning property and of being protected in it. If he raise 1,000 bushels of grain, let him be capable of selling it in the market, and of receiving the money therefor, and of buying what he wants wherever he can get the most for the least money. Let his manhood be recognized; let him know that the courts are open to him for redress of wrongs and for the enforcement of his legal rights, and, when this is done, when he is released from enforced pauperism and lifted in the scale of humanity, the old Indian Ring will disband and the Indian problem will be readily solved.

REFORM IN LIFE-INSURANCE.

The Equitable Life-Assurance Company has just announced some important reforms in their system which, if carried out in good faith, will not only be of great advantage to their policy-holders, but compel other companies to follow their example. These reforms are briefly and clearly announced as follows: (1) That all policies shall be incontestable by the Company on any ground whatsoever after three annual payments shall have been made; (2) that every policy, whether the ordinary life policy or the Tontine policy, shall have a definite surrender-value (the former in a paid-up policy and the latter in cash) after three years from its date; (3) that the contract, thus simplified, shall be concisely and clearly expressed in the policy; and (4) that the new rule is applied to all existing policies as well as those that shall be taken out in the future. This new departure will work a revolution in the life-insurance business. Exact adherence to these laws will practically extinguish litigation for the recovery of insurance by the wife or family for whose benefit the husband and father has struggled to pay the annual premiums. The confusion that has grown out of the conflicting judicial decisions in various States will no longer furnish a pretext for avoiding or deferring the payment of a policy which matures by death or agreement. Neither the act nor the suspicion of suicide, nor any allegation of fraud or irregularity, will serve to prevent the collection of the money due the insured or his heirs after three payments have been made, and the inability to maintain the payments after three years will still leave the insured the proportionate value of his investment.

The general reform in the system of life-insurance which may be expected as a result of this action on the part of the Equitable Life will contribute also to a marked improvement in the condition of the companies doing business on the new plan. It will necessitate a reduction of expenses in all directions, since the illegitimate profits from contested matured policies, and the incidental revenue from lapses of policies, will be cut off. All the companies, under the new system, will be compelled to abandon the extravagance of princely salaries and palatial offices, and the prevailing vice of seeking new business by excessive commissions to agents at the expense of those who already hold policies will be reformed altogether. In taking the lead in this matter, the Equitable Life has followed out the principle upon which it acted in the DWIGHT case, which excited so much attention a few months ago. The death of Mr. DWIGHT within a short time after taking out a large line of life-insurance furnished a pretext for setting up suicide and fraud in the procurement of his policies, and many of the losing companies sought to escape payment, but the Equitable paid over the money without contest. In applying this rule to all policies after the lapse of a reasonable time for the discovery of irregularities, the Equitable will force other companies to adopt it, and the result will be greater economy, more care, and better management than could be secured by any legislative device or any system of official inspection. Life-insurance will never again be as speculative and sensational in this country as it was a few years ago, but it will henceforth be safer and more valuable to the people if the new rules of the Equitable be adopted generally.

The meanest tax on the American statute-book, and the wickedest, was yesterday repealed. We refer, of course, to the tax on quinine, maintained for eighteen years for the benefit of a gang of blood-suckers. The bill putting salts of quinine and sulphate of quinine on the free list passed the House by a vote of six to one, and the Senate without opposition. Of course the President will sign it. One of our Chicago members, Mr. ALDRICH, came very near getting on the wrong side of the record. When the roll was called, he stupidly voted against the repeal of the fever tax, but, perceiving his mistake, changed his vote. The duty on salts of quinine was 20 per cent ad valorem, and 45 per cent on sulphate of quinine. The latter is the form in which quinine is used in medicine. The quinine bark has long been on the free list for the benefit of the ring of manufacturers. The pretext for levying the 45 per cent tax on sulphate of quinine was to procure revenue; but quinine in that form has been imported only in trifling quantities, perhaps not a hundredth part of the consumption. A ring of manufacturers in New York and Philadelphia imported the raw bark free of duty and manufactured it into the quinine prescribed by the physician, and then quietly pocketed the tax. The latter is the form in which quinine is used in medicine. The quinine bark has long been on the free list for the benefit of the ring of manufacturers. The pretext for levying the 45 per cent tax on sulphate of quinine was to procure revenue; but quinine in that form has been imported only in trifling quantities, perhaps not a hundredth part of the consumption. A ring of manufacturers in New York and Philadelphia imported the raw bark free of duty and manufactured it into the quinine prescribed by the physician, and then quietly pocketed the tax. The profit thus extracted from the victims of malarial fever has amounted to millions a year. It is safe to estimate that fever-consumed people have been overcharged $75,000,000 to $80,000,000 for quinine since the law was passed allowing the swindle to be perpetrated. As often as an attempt has been made to repeal this ungodly tax the cry of "Protection to American industry" has been raised, and, in conjunction with bribery, the bill has been defeated. One Philadelphia firm of sulphate-of-quinine manufacturers have raked in a clear gain of half a million a month for a long time past. Their profit was 40 per cent over cost, which enabled them to undersell the importers 5 per cent. They have been stalwart supporters of the doctrine of protection. One of the firm was a very holy soul: he invested a few millions of his unchristian profits on fever medicine in churches,—that is, he loaned them money at high rates of interest, and took cut-throat mortgages on them for security. Recently he gave up the ghost. His executor is now engaged in the pious occupation of foreclosing the mortgages and gathering in the churches. The public should now look for a heavy decline in the price of this necessary of life—quinine; they should insist upon it. Druggists will have no right or excuse to exact the old rates since the brutal 45 per cent tax on fever is abolished.

The Trustees of the Methodist College at Appleton, Wis.—the Lawrence University—have just elected the Rev. E. D. HUNTLEY, D. D., LL. D., to the Presidency of that popular institution to succeed Dr. GEORGE M. STEELE, who will remove to Massachusetts. The election of Dr. HUNTLEY has already called forth considerable comment, favorable and otherwise,—the latter being in excess of the former,—because the new President possesses certain peculiarities and eccentricities of speech and manners that do not accord with popular opinion of a college director. Dr. HUNTLEY very much resembles the Rev. DR WITT TALMAGE, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, in his style of oratory, and some of the stories told of his public performances make one laugh. The Milwaukee *Sunday Telegraph* relates a characteristic anecdote that illustrates his rough-and-ready style. He was preaching at a revival meeting in Kenosha, and was considerably annoyed by some girls on the back seats who were whispering and laughing. "HUNTLEY stood it until his tropical hair began to feel like an army blanket in July, when he said: 'You girls over there on the back seats had better get married, and then you won't have so much infernal giggling about you.' The girls sobered up in about two seconds, and hushed clear to the ruffles about the tops of their dresses, and from that on you could have heard a coupling-pin drop." Other incidents are related of his public performances that certainly show him to be a man of unusual traits of character. He is said to be a gentleman of fine scholastic attainments, of unimpeachable integrity, and is quite popular with the Methodist denomination.

Is it not time for the brokers to quit shaving people on subsidiary silver? Such silver is now worth par with legal-tenders because redeemable at par by the Government. The new law went into force some weeks ago making subsidiary silver legal-tender for $10, instead of $5, as it had been, and exchangeable at the Treasury for coin or greenbacks in sums of $10 or multiples thereof. Secretary SHERMAN issued a circular some time ago relating to the execution of the act providing for the convertibility of subsidiary coin into full legal-tender notes and coin. But, notwithstanding all this, the brokers continue the practice of shaving the small coins. The reason probably is, that the people are not generally aware of the new law.

The County Commissioners have secured a supply of coal at exceedingly cheap prices, having accepted the bids of WOODRUFF & TRUNKEY for the kind known as Coal Creek coal, from Indiana. The following quantities have been ordered at the prices stated: For the—

	Tons.	Price.
Normal School	400	$2.95
County Hospital	4,000	2.48
Insane Asylum	5,000	2.08
Jail building	1,000	2.40
County Agent	5,000	2.70
Hard coal for all institutions	700	4.50
Total	16,100	

We believe this is cheaper than the county has ever before procured its fuel.

That conscientious representative of honesty and economy in statecraft, the Sultan of Turkey, has no respect for a poor fellow who cannot pay his debts, so the Khedive of Egypt must "go." The Sultan has forced the Egyptian to abdicate upon the representations of the English and French representatives, because he couldn't pay his bonds, and his son has been appointed in his place whom it has cost $300,000 annually to support in idleness. If the Khedive had imitated the financial policy of the Sultan he would have paid one debt by making another, and then repudiating the last. The European holders of Turkish bonds will now be encouraged to hope that the Sultan has turned over a new leaf—a gold leaf.

A good deal of fun is poked at EUGENE HALE because he was defeated last week in the Republican State Convention of Maine for Governor, his successful competitor being a man by the name of DAVIS, who is described as "a country lawyer," with no experience in public affairs. The presumption is, however, that the Convention knew what it was about, and that DAVIS is nobody's fool, if he does live beyond the reach of any municipal stenches. As to HALE, he is too much of a man to be put down by any temporary defeats.

Beginning with yesterday, more than 8 per cent interest thereafter will be unlawful, and can only be exacted by violating the new statute and taking the chances of punishment.

Mr. WHITTIER assures us that the saddest word of tongue or pen is what might have been, and so think the friends of Mollie McCarthy. Her backers declare that, if her race on the Fourth of July last had been run in this cool city, she would have been the winner, in Louisville she melted.

PERSONALS.

It is definitely decided that the Duke of Argyll will visit Newport.

It is now believed that Mr. Hanlan's oar is pay gravel to a very large extent.

Count Von Moltke was not intended for a military, but for a literary life.

Ve-toes are indeed worse than a whole foot with a big boot on it.—*Proctor Knott.*

Harvard College, in view of a recent aquatic event, claims to be a bigger man than Hanlan.

The New York police suspected Dr. Hull, probably, for the reason that he was the easiest to catch.

The trial of Lillie Duer was an unfortunate exhibition of mercy misapplied. She will lecture.

The Louisiana man is such a massive and stupendous liar that Eli Perkins is beginning to be believed.

Gen. Butler will soon set out on a long yachting voyage, visiting Nova Scotia, and perhaps Newfoundland.

Innocent New Yorkers have reason to stand in more terror of the "clues" than the clubs of its police force.

Chastine Cox not only murdered Mrs. Hall, but he might have murdered her husband had he escaped detection.

The Solid South is hereby requested to forget that we are not a Nation, and help celebrate the Fourth of July.

A son of the veteran Senator from Maine, Hannibal Hamlin, is a member of the graduating class of Colby University.

The daughter of the late William Cullen Bryant, Miss Julia, has gone to Europe, where she will remain for two years.

Several distinguished New York editors are going to Europe to give their papers the recuperation which they greatly need.

The salary of the new King of Bulgaria is only $10,000 a month, and we are consequently not sorry that we refused the crown.

Samuel J. Tilden will live during the summer near Yonkers, on the Hudson, and will have for his guests Mr. and Mrs. Pelton.

George Fawcett Rowe is accused of boxing his wife's ears. Yet we do not believe that even this accounts for the high price of lumber.

Vassar College will celebrate the glorious Fourth of July, the first event on the programme being the chewing of 100 sticks of gum at sunrise.

Painful question frequently asked in England—If it costs $2,500,000 a week to let the Zulus lick us, how much will it cost us to lick them?

"We send altogether too many statesmen to Congress," says the Atlanta *Constitution*. Where are they? They seem to have got lost on the way.

"Satan never takes a vacation," says an exchange. Yet, on account of his native climate, we should think he would need one more than anybody else.

"Old Probabilities" is in London arranging with the British Meteorological Office matters of common interest between the United States and England.

A Rochester paper says "George Alfred Townsend blushes in the face of truth." We don't believe it. George can no more blush than he can't tell a lie.

Lord Elcho was recently asked in the House of Commons if the English troops had ever fought so brave a race as the Zulus, and Elcho answered "No."

Newton County, Ga., has one sheep to every forty-nine dogs. The fact at least might lead one to suspect the motion of that particular section of the country.

Yale College, the other day, conferred the degree of A. B. on a Chinaman. A very proper thing it was indeed. It is high time that the skill of the Chinaman in washing off shirt-buttons should be recognized.

Florence Marryatt has certainly degraded herself in a military sense. She obtained a divorce from Col. Ross Church, of the Indian army, and has since married Lieut.-Col. Lean. And nobody knows whom she may Marryatt.

Emperor William insisted upon a good old-fashioned kiss from the ladies at the Royal golden wedding. Kissing his hand did not satisfy him for so extraordinary an occasion. And, considering that he has been married fifty years, no one can blame him.

Mosby, ex-Confederate, is said to look like the ideal pictures of Uncle Sam, and, if we may believe the reports from Hong Kong, he further resembles him in the frequent location of his boot heels and the ease and careless freedom with which he expectorates.

Longfellow recognizes that a distinctive American race is growing up in the West. He says that the West is the nursery of America's productions. He has his library in a southeast room, because he loves sunlight. Longfellow is small, thin, and straight. His long hair and full beard are white as silver. His walk is sprightly.

SPRINGFIELD.

The New Militia Law Goes into Effect—Cruelty to Animals—Fish Commissioners—Veteran Soldiers—Licenses.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 1.—The new Militia law having gone into force to-day, Adjt.-Gen. Stillard, in accordance with its provisions, issued commissions to the seventeen Adjutants as Captains. He also commissioned Capt. Mansfield Young, of Battery C, Joliet, as Major.

It is not generally understood that the provisions in the new Militia law prohibiting all companies from carrying arms except those belonging to the regular militia, and the penalties provided for a violation of this prohibition, are substantially the same as those which have been in force for several years in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The prohibition was found by those States to be actually necessary.

The Governor has not issued licenses to any of the independent Chicago military companies, though he probably will license some to-morrow. He will undoubtedly pursue the policy intimated by him Sunday in his interview with this correspondent. He issued licenses for the Fourth only to the Jonesboro Cadets, a company of students, and to the Veteran Corps of Sparta.

Under laws which went into force to-day, the Governor is called upon to appoint a Board of Fish Commissioners, whose duties are to encourage the artificial propagation of food fishes, and a Bureau of Labor Statistics, to be composed of five members, three of whom must be laboring-men. He has not yet decided upon any of these appointments, except that he will appoint N. K. Fairbank, Esq., of Chicago, as one of the Fish Commissioners.

The last Legislature having appropriated $500 for the purpose, the Governor to-day appointed Col

SPORTING EVENTS.

An Unexpected Set-Back for Chicago in the Championship Race.

Some Difficulty Experienced in Giving a Game to the Cincinnatis.

Providence, Buffalo, and Syracuse the Winners in the East.

Smith, of Halifax, Beats Morris, of Pittsburg, in a Boat-Race Near Boston.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. CINCINNATI.

There was a very interesting, though somewhat unsatisfactory, game of ball played in this city yesterday, which resulted in favor of the visiting team by a score of 5 to 7. It was unsatisfactory, because, although the White Stockings were beaten fairly enough, there were several occasions where a little better judgment would have made a material difference in the result. The game was started by the Cincinnatis getting three runs on a two-base hit by Hotaling, the first striker, who sent the ball over the right-field fence; a single-baser by Kelly, a muffed bounder from Jim White's bat by Williamson, and a dropped fly by Quest. This was a bad beginning, especially as the Whites failed to tally, although Williamson, who waited with commendable patience for a good ball, was sent to first by the umpire, and Anson helped him along to third by a safe hit to Kelly's district. There was every chance for a run, but, instead of staying on third, Williamson foolishly attempted to come home, and was easily put out, Kelly's throw being a swift and accurate one. The Cincinnatis secured another tally in the second inning, Hotaling and Barnes hitting safely after two men were out, and the former getting in by the assistance of a passed ball.

The Chicagos did nothing in the way of run-getting until the fourth inning, when Williamson led off with a cracking three-baser to left-field, the ball going clear to the Club office. He came in on Anson's slow grounder to Gerhardt, the striker being thrown out at first, and, as Shaffer and Quest were quickly retired, only one tally was secured. In the sixth they banged away with a vengeance, and succeeded in rattling the Cincinnatis so badly that, with only three base hits, four runs were scored. Flint, who was first at bat, was given a life by Barnes, who muffed an easy grounder at short. Peters sent him to second on a safe hit to left, and, as Williamson was again given first on balls, the bases were full. A passed ball let in Flint, and as Anson put a stunner to left field Peters and Williamson scored. The Captain went to second on Dickerson's fumble of the ball; Shaffer sent him to third by a safe fly to left, but was himself put out at second by foolishly stepping off the base after getting there safely through Barnes' muff of Larkin's grounder. Anson came home on a wild pitch, and Gore was flyed by Dickerson.

The Cincinnatis then came in and made two. McVey hit safely to left, but was forced out at second on Dickerson's bit to Quest. A passed ball sent Dickerson to second, and, after Gerhardt's foul fly had been caught by Anson, Williamson muffed Foley's grounder. The striker stole second, Flint not caring to take the chances of a throw, as two men were out and Will White at the bat. Everybody expected to see "Specky" strike out, and he did—right from the shoulder. The ball went sailing over the right-field fence, and the game was won, Dickerson and Foley tallying.

From this point out no runs were made by either side, the batting being tame.

THE SCORE.

	A	B	R	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Flint, c	5	5	3	1	4	1	4
Peters, s. s	5	1	1	1	4	2	0
Williamson, 3 b	4	2	2	5	1	3	2
Anson, 1 b	4	1	2	11	0	0	1
Shaffer, r. f	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
Quest, 2 b	4	0	1	1	1	2	1
Larkin, p	4	0	0	0	0	3	1
Gore, c. f	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Hankinson, l. f	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	38	5	8	11	27	13	11
Cincinnati.							
Hotaling, c. f	5	2	2	3	4	1	0
Barnes, s. s	5	1	1	1	1	6	2
White, J., c	5	0	0	0	6	0	0
Kelly, r. f	5	1	2	2	1	2	1
McVey, 1 b	5	0	2	3	7	0	0
Dickerson, l. f	4	1	0	0	4	0	1
Gerhardt, 2 b	4	0	0	0	3	2	1
Foley, 3 b	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
White, W., p	4	0	1	2	0	2	2
Total	41	7	9	13	27	12	11

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—7

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Williamson, Hotaling, W. White, McVey, Foley.
Three-base hits—Williamson, 1.
First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 4.
Errors affecting the score—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
Bases on called balls—Williamson, twice.
Passed balls—Flint, 4; J. White, 3.
Wild pitches—Larkin, 1; W. White, 2.
Umpire—William McLean.

NOTES.

The Chicagos and Cincinnatis play this afternoon.

The Athletic Club of this city leave to-morrow night for Muskegon, where they play the Browns of that city on the 4th and 5th. Returning they leave Muskegon on the night of the 5th.

Neagle, the pitcher imported from Syracuse by the Cincinnatis, was given a trial on the White Stocking grounds Monday, and pleased the management so well that he will go to Cincinnati with the team.

Flint and Billy McLean both had a day off yesterday. The former was uncommonly prone to let the ball get away from him, while the umpire was so unfortunate as to make a number of decisions on close points which seemed to the spectators very unjust. He sent Barnes to his base on called balls when that player richly deserved being called out on strikes, and he declared Williamson out at the home plate when it was extremely doubtful whether he was out. These two decisions gave the Cincinnatis one run and deprived the Chicagos of one run. McLean is recognized in this city as the best of all the League umpires, but it wouldn't take many games like that of yesterday to change that opinion very materially.

A rather curious incident occurred in the seventh inning of yesterday's game, the Cincinnatis being at bat. Jim White struck out, and the ball, not being caught by Flint, was thrown to Anson, who at the time of receiving it was not on his base. The Cincinnatis at once claimed that White was not out, and the umpire agreed with them, motioning to Anson that he was not on the base while fielding the ball. White took this motion as an indication that he was to return to the players' bench, and did so. Then the umpire said he was not out, but in the meantime Anson had planted himself on the bag, and, when White returned, touched him. Then the umpire gave him out. In the eighth inning Anson imagined that he was put out at second on Shaffer's hit to Foley, the latter throwing the ball to Gerhardt to cut off Anson, who was running down from first. He was not out, and the umpire says he did not call him in, but, anyway, he came.

PROVIDENCE DEFEATS BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1.—The Grays vanquished the red-legged Bostonians to-day, and thereby claim superiority in the first series. Foley pitched for Boston, and was batted for sixteen single and twenty total hits, productive of eight tallies, five of which were earned. The visitors hit Ward for five single and ten total hits, which were mostly scattering, except in the third inning. The fielding on both sides was excellent, Synder, however, having five passed balls, due to sore hands from continuous pecks stopping. Providence scored the first tally in the first inning on two errors of Burdock, passed balls, and a base hit; the second on a tally in the next inning on a baser, a passed ball, and a single; drive and the third run in the fourth inning on Brown's baser, Hague's two-bagger, and Snyder's muff of Jones' assist at the plate. In the sixth inning, Foley was batted for a three-baser, a two-baser, and two single drives, and York, Ward, and Mathews earned three tallies. In the seventh, Wright and York counted on two single hits, a passed ball, and Brown's single, which closed the scoring for Providence. In the third, for Boston, Sutton, Jones, and Foley batted base hits, and Houck a two-baser, productive of three tallies, with the assistance of a costly passed grounder by Hines. In the fifth, Jones crossed the plate on a baser, a wild throw by Brown to McGeary, Foley's baser, and Brown's failure to capture Hines's throw at the plate. Wright made a grand left-hand stop of Snyder's hot grounder in the fourth inning, and the field-work of Houck, Ward, McGeary, Burdock, Jones, and John O'Rourke was especially fine. The errors embraced five for Providence and nine for Boston, including five passed balls and a base on called balls. The game attracted 1,100 spectators.

SYRACUSE DEFEATS TROY IN ELEVEN INNINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 1.—The fifth game of the Syracuse-Troy series played here to-day was an exhibition of base-ball the like of which was never seen in Syracuse before. The Stars, after earning a run in the fourth inning, permitted their visitors to go to the front in the fifth, two runs being scored by them entirely off errors. The Stars tied the score in the seventh off Richmond's two-bagger and errors by Bradley and Hall. The game remained a tie until the eleventh inning, when the Troys added three runs to their score, hits being made by Rawkes and Reilly, and errors by Farrell, Holbert, and Purcell. The Stars came in for a final trial and batted tremendously, forcing the Troys to commit errors. The game closed with the game in the Stars' possession.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Syracuse	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3
Troy	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	—5

Base hits—Syracuse, 14; Troy, 10.
Errors—Syracuse, 15; Troy, 9.
Runs earned—Syracuse, 1.
First on errors—Syracuse, 2; Troy, 3.
Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.
Umpire—Charles Daniels.

BUFFALO DEFEATS CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—The Clevelands were outplayed at every point to-day. The pitching of Galvin was very fine. McCormick was wild. Two Clevelanders reached first and one reached second. The Buffalos made two in the third on Fulmer's base on balls, Horsung's single, Galvin's double bagger, and Crowley's single. Buffalo made one in the sixth on Warner's muff, a passed ball, and a wild throw of Allen. They made six in the eighth on five hits and five errors.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	6	0	—9
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Buffalo, 5.
Two-base hits—Galvin, 1.
First on errors—Buffalo, 5; Cleveland, 1.
First on balls—Clapp, Fulmer.
Balls called—Galvin, 80; McCormick, 132.
Strikes called—Galvin, 8; McCormick, 21.
Flys muffed—Warner.
Fumbled grounders—Warner, 2.
Wild throws—Galvin, Gilligan, Allen, 2; Phillips, Eden.
Wild pitches—McCormick, 3.
Passed balls—Crowley, Gilligan, 2.
Struck out—Buffalo, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Base hits—Buffalo, 15; Cleveland, 1.
Total base hits—Buffalo, 12; Cleveland, 1.
Reached base—Buffalo, 17; Cleveland, 2.
Errors—Buffalo, 1; Cleveland, 8.
Time—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
Umpire—Gilligan.

OTHER GAMES.

UTICA, July 1.—Nationals, 9; Uticas, 0.

THE OAR.

SMITH, OF HALIFAX VS. MORRIS, OF PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, July 1.—The three-mile single scull race at Silver Lake, between Morris, of Pittsburg, and Smith, of Halifax, was one of the most exciting rowed here for years. When the word was given, Morris got one stroke fairly before Smith struck water, and at the end of six strokes was nearly half a length ahead, and pulling thirty-three to the minute. Smith bent over his oars, and his thirty-two powerful strokes to the minute brought him slowly abreast of his antagonist. At 100 yards from the start Morris' lead was worth nothing. Morris pulled a more graceful and slightly quicker stroke, but he did not take that terrible grip upon the water that his rival did. At the end of the first half mile Smith was nearly a length ahead. Morris clung tenaciously to him, however, and resisted every effort on the part of his antagonist to increase his gap. Both men steered wildly from their turning buoys. Had both steered equally well, Smith would probably have begun, on the return toward the finish, one length ahead of Morris. The reverse, however, was the case, Morris lost at least four lengths throughout this proceeding, and Smith six. Upon the result Morris was pulling thirty and Smith twenty-eight. At the end of two miles Morris still had the lead with which he turned, and at the beginning of the last half mile they were nearly abreast. But Morris, although apparently making every effort, pulled somewhat raggedly, and as if he were tired, while Smith maintained the long powerful stroke with which he started. The closing of the race was one of intense excitement, and, when the line was crossed, Morris' bow was lapping the outriggers of Smith's boat. The time of the winner was 21:05, and it would probably have been thirty seconds better had it not been for the bad steering at the turn.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NORTHWESTERN ROWING ASSOCIATION.

TOLEDO, O., July 1.—The annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association will be held here on Thursday and Friday of the present week. Fourteen crews are entered, and the city is rapidly filling up with boatmen. The most interesting feature of the occasion is the contest in the senior four-oared class for a prize valued at $600 and the championship of the United States between the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes, of Monroe, and the Wah-wah-sums, of East Saginaw, Mich. The race will be three miles, with a turn, and a hot contest, with excellent time, is looked for.

George N. Bowlesby, Jr., takes the place of Joseph Nadeau as No. 3 in the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes. Both crews are already on the ground, and in the best of condition.

On July 4 the junior four-oared race occurs, in which seven clubs have entered crews.

THE TURF.

THIS IS 2 MUCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—An extraordinary verification of a dream occurred here last week and yesterday. One night last week a friend of Philip J. Teasdale, Cashier for Bradford Bros., of this city, dreamed that the figures 2, 2, 2 would be the winning combination in the Chicago races of the following day. Wishing to try the merits of the numerical apparation, the gentleman bought a ticket accordingly, which called for Checkmate, Mollie McCarthy, or Clara D, and W. L. Mintzer, these horses being No. 2 in the respective entries as figured out on the pool-room blackboard. They won their races, and the return for $2 was $181.65. Following up their good luck, the gentleman purchased a 2-2-2 ticket on Saturday. Rain fell, the races went over till Monday, the combination closed, and a similar ticket was also purchased on the new combination of Monday. For these tickets to win, Mistake, a "rank outsider," had to beat two colts which were regarded by their respective supporters as invincible.—Wallenstein and Kimball. Not only this, but Keene Richards, Jr., had to lower the colors of Buckner, who had twice defeated Lord Murphy, considered by all horsemen as the best 3-year-old of the year, and Glenmore, who had not scored a run during the meeting, had to finish in front of a remarkably good field. The races were run on Monday, and, as everybody knows, the winners turned up in Mistake, Keene Richard, Jr., and Glenmore,—the trio which represented the figures 2, 2, 2 on the blackboard. For the ticket which the lucky dreamer bought on Saturday he received $380, and for that purchased on Monday $762.82. Taken as a whole, $1,341.45 was won on a capital of $6, and the fortunate young gentlemen are as certain as they can be of anything that the dream did it.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—The first annual meeting of the Detroit Jockey Club commences to-morrow, and promises to be a great success. There are already 115 horses at Hamtramck Park, and more are expected to-morrow morning. To-morrow's programme includes four races,—three purses and the Michigan Derby Stake. For these thirty-three entries have been made, including Incommode, Bowstring, Lillian, Enterprise, Lord Murphy, Voltuous, Experiment, Keene Richards, Frank Short, Largestice, Bonnie Carrie, King George, and other well-known horses.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The opening trotting meeting at the Chester Park course to-day drew a large attendance, and, with fine weather and splendid track, there was some excellent sport.

The first race, 2:40 class, was for a purse of $1,000, divided. Twelve started, and a dark horse won.

SUMMARY.

Castleton	1	1
Bonner Boy	2	2
Russ Ellis	3	3
McCurdy's Hambletonian	4	4
Lovanhood	7	6
Fanny Witherspoon	5	5
Singular	6	dis.
Mambrino Oliver	8	dis.
Lizzie Smith	8	dis.
Judge Hawes	dis.	
William R	dis.	
Judgment	dis.	

Time—2:27¼, 2:23¼, 2:25¼.

Second race, 2:21 class, same purse, divided. Seven started:

Lucille	1	1
Scott's Thomas	3	2
Alley	5	3
Dick Wright	2	4
Belle Brassfield	4	5
Doxy	6	6
Wolford's Z	7	dr.

Time—2:24, 2:23¼, 2:23¼.

DEPARTURE OF RACERS.

Nearly all the horses that took part in the recent running meeting left yesterday for various points. The stables of G. B. Morris, J. Waud, and D. McDaniel were shipped to Milwaukee for the meeting which commences there to-morrow; J. T. Williams, J. R. Owens, and H. Weisler sent their flyers to Detroit; Rice & Co. shipped to Tennessee. J. A. Grinstead and James Murphy left with their horses for Lexington, Ky.; Pierre Lorillard's colt, Wallenstein, started for New York; Buckner was sent to Crab Orchard, Ky., in charge of Scott Farris, who also took with him Buckingham and Gen. Sprague; Capt. Cottrill's lot departed for Mobile; Gen. Buford sent Goodnight to Midway, Ky.; L. Powers & Son's string went to Saratoga, as did the Tennessee filly by-and-By.

SUNDRY SPORTS.

YACHTING.

The yacht Idler, commanded by her owner, Capt. Archie Fisher, will leave this port to-morrow morning for a cruise down Lake Michigan, the Straits, and on Lake Superior. A party of friends will accompany Capt. Fisher on the trip. The vessel will be supplied with everything necessary to make the voyage pleasant and enjoyable, and those who are going expect to have as good a time as a trip of that kind in a first-class yacht, with a full crew, can afford. All the principal points of interest on Lake Superior will be visited, and several weeks will be spent in making the cruise.

AMUSEMENTS.

"AGAIN THE CAT."

Manager Hooley had read the article in yesterday's TRIBUNE in regard to the "Pinafore" party. He indorsed what had been said about Gilmore, but objected to the remark that he (Hooley) deserved censure for not taking action against Gilmore when he kidnapped the three children, Miss Everett and the two Misses Hanley.

"Why," said the reporter to Mr. Hooley, when objection was taken, "didn't you obtain this girl Everett from the New York Conservatory on condition that she should stay at your house while in this city; that she should be under your immediate protection?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Hooley, "but she pointedly refused to go there when she reached this city, saying she preferred to stay at the hotel. I didn't engage Gilmore to take charge of the children, but I had a lady who looked after them until they left this city. When I heard that Gilmore had induced the girls to go with him I wrote to Miss Everett and told her to come on, and that I would send her and the others home; but my letter was never answered, and until Monday last I thought they had gone home."

"What do you think of Gilmore?" the writer asked.

"I think," thundered Hooley, "that he is a consummate rascal and ought to be in State's Prison. I advised Mr. Hixon to discharge the man when they went from here, instead of which he took him on to Milwaukee. I didn't know the character of the man until after I had engaged him. I took him as agent, but he stepped out of his position from the first, and ingratiated himself into the affections of the girls you mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The five principals who came back from Milwaukee, after Gilmore induced the other three children to leave the party, I sent home, after paying their salaries in full, also their hotel bills. I fulfilled my contract with them to the letter; but," said Mr. Hooley, in conclusion, "I am not responsible for the doings of this man Gilmore, whose conduct, properly speaking, comes under the supervision of the police."

THE $1,000 MUSICAL PRIZE.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Several months ago the Musical Festival Association of Cincinnati offered a prize of $1,000 for the best musical composition by a native American composer. Mr. Theodore Thomas was appointed by the Association one of five gentlemen to pass on the merits of the work. Since that time the other four judges have been appointed, and accepted the trust. The full Board is as follows: Theodore Thomas, President; Dr. Leopold Damrosch, New York; Asger Hamerik, Baltimore; Otto Singer, Cincinnati; Carl Zerrahn, Boston.

These five gentlemen stand at the head of the musical profession in this country. They are all foreign-born, so that they cannot compete for the prize under the conditions made by the Festival Association. They have special qualities favorable to the rendering of a wise decision in this important matter. All of them are scientific musicians, and have the faculty of knowing the character of a composition simply by reading the score. It is not necessary for them to hear it performed. It will at once be seen that this faculty is necessary in this instance, as it will be impossible to hear performed the hundreds of compositions which will be sent in for competition. A few facts concerning the history of the members of this Board will be interesting.

Of its President, Mr. Theodore Thomas, it will be unnecessary to say more than that no man could be better fitted to preside over its deliberations than he.

Mr. Singer is well down in this community, and among musicians all the world over. He has in marked degree that critical knowledge which will aid in the choice of the best native productions, which it may be hoped is to add lustre to the fame of 1883.

Mr. Asgold Damrosch, a violinist and musical director, was born in 1832, at Posen. He studied medicine in Berlin, and at the same time studied the violin with Hubert Ries, and composition and theory of music with Dehn. As a doctor of medicine he practiced in Posen till 1854, and left this profession in 1855. He appeared as a solo violinist first in Magdeburg, also in Berlin in 1856. He became Kapellmeister in Weimar in 1856, and Musical Director of the City Theatre in Posen, and 1866 in Breslau, where he stayed till 1871, when he came to New York. Since his residence in that city he has taken high rank as a scientific musician. He has been Director of several choral societies, and has led the orchestra at the symphony concerts. Dr. Damrosch occupies a position of undoubted superiority in his profession. As a composer, performer, and director, he will bring to this case an independent, unbiased, and critical judgment.

Mr. Hamerik is the youngest member of the Board, but already a man of distinction. Asger Hamerik was born in Copenhagen April 8, 1843. Since 1859 he has devoted himself to musical study in Sweden, Germany, and England, and settled in Paris in 1868, where he composed his operas, "Tovebita," and "Hjalmar and Ingreborg," the text of which he composed also. All his other works have been highly praised as original and well-constructed. Soon after the Franco-German war he came to America, and was appointed Musical Director of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore in 1872. Since his residence in this country Hamerik has not only distinguished himself as a composer of excellent music, but he is known for his earnest advocacy of pure, good music; and his position as Director of the Peabody School, with an orchestra at his command, has given him the opportunity to put in execution his advanced ideas.

Carl Zerrahn is the name known of all others among New England people as the Director of the Handel and Haydn Society and the Harvard symphony concerts in Boston. He has had great experience as a leader, and his works, although not of the larger form, give him rank as a composer. Mr. Zerrahn is a scientific musician, and will bring to the Board of Judges the Boston school of advanced ideas.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Janauschek opens her season at San Francisco on Sept. 1.

"Evangeline" is undergoing a much needed reconstruction by E. E. Rice.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be produced in Paris by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer.

Miss Linda Dietz will be married while in London to Mr. W. R. O'Donovan, the sculptor.

Miss Sadie Martinot will in all likelihood be the soubrette at the Boston Museum next season.

The Boston Globe's season will be opened by Miss Alice Harrison and her company, under Mr. John Ricaby's management, with a new play by Mr. B. E. Woolf.

There is some doubt about John T. Raymond producing "Wolfert's Roost" at Wallack's after all.

Mr. S. L. Harrell, the bright Chicago correspondent of the *Dramatic News*, is at the Sinclair House, New York.

A San Francisco paper refers approvingly to Miss Fanny Davenport's "fullness and grasp" in the character of *Rosalind*.

The jokes about Sarah Bernhardt's thinness are apparently endless. A Paris newspaper asks for a definition of lankiness, and answers: "Going around Sarah Bernhardt in eighty days."

Tony Denier and his "Humpty Dumpty" are at Haverly's, the Mecathrians are at Hooley's, Sprague's Georgia Minstrels attract at Hamlin's, and May Fisk's blondes caper on the stage of the Metropolitan.

The editor of *Truth* figures it out that a person who goes six times to see the "Comedie Francaise" in London must pay enough to more than cover the expense of going to Paris and back for the same purpose during the regular season.

Mrs. G. H. Gilbert has gone to England for the summer, after an absence from her native country of thirty years. Her only son having died, she is about to select one her relatives abroad to be the heir to her considerable fortune.

During the next New York season it is expected that there will be new plays and stock companies at Booth's, and Union Square, Wallack's, and Daly's Theatres; combinations at the Grand Opera-House, the Standard, and the Lyceum; spectacle at Niblo's, and serious and comic opera, tragedy, and comedy at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Actor Woode's abilities were suited to the portrayal of wickedness, and for years he personated "heavy villains" in Western theatres almost exclusively. He was really amiable in disposition and exemplary in conduct, but the public naturally regarded him with more or less abhorrence. This worried him, and he has now retired from the stage and gone into a Unitarian pulpit in Louisville.—*New York Sun.*

Let us breathe easier now, for the New York *Sun* tells us Miss Katherine Rogers has recovered the diamond earrings which were supposed to have been stolen. They were found stowed away in a little drawer in her writing-desk. As they were concealed by some cord and tassels, which had become caught in some way in the top of the secretary it is possible that they may have been there from the time of their disappearance, and thus been passed by in the search made by the detectives.

M. Sarcey, the dramatic critic of *La Temps*, who has accompanied the Comedie Francaise to London, is said to be the severest and most impartial of critics. The London *World* tells this of him: "Not so very long ago he wrote an exceedingly favorable notice of an actress then playing at the Gymnase. The story goes that the lady, in an ecstasy of gratitude and joy, immediately dispatched a valuable diamond ring to the great critic, with her compliments and thanks." But, to her astonishment and disgust, the bauble was returned, with the intimation that M. Sarcey took no fee from those who pleaded before him, and was not, moreover, accustomed to be bribed. He, therefore, demanded an apology for so gross an impertinence, which, of course, the actress had to make, in terms of the deepest contrition."

A writer in the New York *Sun*, reminiscing about the "Old Bowery," says: "Those were days of long performances, if one is to judge from the bills. On the night of May 13, 1839, Hamblin provided a great bill. In 'Ernest Maltravers' he appeared as *Richard Darnell* to Mrs. Shaw's *Alice*. This was followed by the Boston Brass Band, a famous musical organization of the day, in which the then celebrated Ned Kendall played the cornet, in a long programme of forgotten airs. Then Mr. Woodlord appeared as *Mazeppa*, the entire performance occupying nearly six hours. The following week a blood-and-thunder piece, called 'The Lion King, or the Bandit's Doom,' was put on, during which the lion-tamer Carter drove a living lion in harness across several bridges on the stage. This was realism with a vengeance, and does not seem to have been particularly relished by the audience. 'The Last Days of Pompeii' was given on the same evening."

MUSICAL NOTES.

Almes is said to be worth $350,000.

Zelda Seguin is announced as the *Carmen* for the coming Maretzek's English opera.

Wagner has completed the orchestration of his "Parsifal," which is to be produced at Bayreuth in 1881.

It is reported that Capoul is coming to this country to sing in Italian opera with Mapleson's company next season.

Wilhelmj is not going to California. No hall can be had in San Francisco, which is blessed with five Pinafore companies.

Mme. Albani has been safely delivered of a son and heir to the head of the family of Gye. Both infant and mother are doing well.

A Cincinnati paper claims that the Saengerfest brought $1,000,000 to the city, and that $350,000 was spent during the week for beer.

Le Nord, a French newspaper, announces that the Emperor of Japan has resolved to devote $400,000 to a first-class Italian operatic company.

Annie Louise Cary has been engaged by Mapleson for the operatic season of five months in this country, beginning next November. She is now resting at her home in Portland.

Donizetti's "Elixir of Love," Gounod's "Mock Doctor," and other musical works will be performed by an English opera company being formed by Dr. C. A. Guilmette in Boston.

Rose Hersee is singing in Melbourne, Australia, and her audiences are very large. Of her *Lucia* the *Argus* says: "We record for her a triumph as complete as any that was ever won here."

At a recent appearance of Miss Thursby in Paris, it is said that 10,000 persons were present. The musicians dropped bassoon and trumpet, and with the audience rose to their feet in a tempest of delighted applause.

At Her Majesty's Theatre Signor Foli laid a wager that he would cross the stage, as *Mephistopheles*, in three steps. In the garden-scene, when Mme. Lablache was running after him, Signor Foli won his wager.

Christine Nilsson has received offers from the Royal Theatres of Holland and Belgium to sing there in the months of December and January. She is to receive 50,000 francs for eight performances, besides all her expenses to be paid.

The Rochester *Union* says that Tom Karl received an offer from Carl Rosa for a three years' engagement, but was obliged to decline on account of his contract with Emma Abbott for next season. He will probably be engaged, however, next year, with the opportunity of making his debut in London.

The Patti Concert Combination for a tour round the world has been engaged by Signor Chizzola, who is now in the city perfecting arrangements to commence here at Chickering Hall the latter part of September next. The company comprises Mlle. Carlotta Patti; Mr. Henri Ketten, the Hungarian pianist; Mr. Ernest de Munck, the Belgian violoncellista; Mr. Phelps, tenor; Signor Ciampi, baritone; and Signor Fortuna, accompanist. The combination will give only fifty concerts in the United States, and afterward leave for Australia, New Zealand, etc. The concerts will be under the management of Signor de Vivo.—*New York Herald.*

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 1.—The Board of Regents of the Normal Schools are in session here to-day with all the Regents and Presidents of schools present. The Board transferred Miss Rose C. Swart from the Oshkosh Normal to River Falls. The Board will remain in session two more days.

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—The Ohio State Teachers' Association are holding their thirteenth annual session here. The session of the Superintendents' section occupied the day. The inaugural address of the President, William Richardson, of Chillicothe, reviewed the school work of the State during the past year. Addresses were made by Profs. Tuttle, of Columbus, Hinkle, of Salem, Peabody and Turrell, of Cincinnati. The Association will continue in session Wednesday and Thursday.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The Music-Teachers' National Association met in this city this morning, with a fine attendance. Mr. De Rood, of Lexington, Ky., President of the Association, delivered an interesting address, setting forth the objects of the Association. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Vice-President for each State to organize State Conventions for the purpose of furthering the interests of the National Association.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., July 1.—Wilston Bacon, of Spring Prairie; E. M. Berren, of Beloit; R. G. Collins, of Rockford; and Horace C. Fiske, of Anamosa, Ia., of the Freshman Class; and George L. Collier, of Delavan; R. D. Salisbury, of Spring Prairie; C. C. Warner, of Freeport; and D. D. Whitelaw, of Alton, Wis., of the Sophomore Class, took part in the prize declamation this afternoon. Pattie and Whitelaw were victors. Frank C. Porter, of Beloit, takes the Stanley scholarship; R. D. Salisbury, of Spring Prairie, the Rogers scholarship, and E. M. Bergen, of Beloit, the Thompson scholarship. E. G. Valentine, of Chicago, class of 1869, addressed the Alumni to-night. The Rev. George Bushnell, of Beloit, and the Rev. S. J. Humphrey, of Chicago, will be made Doctors of Divinity to-morrow. The Trustees are setting on foot a vigorous effort to liberally endow Prof. Chamberlain's Chair of Geology, Zoology, and Botany.

THE RAILROADS.

THE EAST-BOUND POOL.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading East from this city held their first pool meeting yesterday, but beyond counting noses and making the proper reports nothing of importance was done. It was stated that the pool was working smoothly and satisfactorily, and as yet no one has been detected in cutting the rates. This is probably caused by the fact that so far no opportunity has presented itself for cutting rates or trying tricks to evade the provisions of the pool, because most of the business transported up to the present time was contracted for before the last advance in rates was made. Shippers are rather reluctant to ship at the new rates, and, when the railroads get short of business and find everything going by lake, it is probable that there will be less peace and harmony among the various Eastern lines than there is at present. There are but few men who have any confidence in the East-bound pool as organized now. It has been demonstrated time and again that a tonnage pool where no penalties are prescribed cannot be maintained. A short time ago it was reported that an arrangement had been perfected by which each road had to put the amount of $300,000 in the pool, which money would be forfeited if its provisions were violated. But, from what can be learned, this report was premature, and though such action may be contemplated, nothing of the kind has yet been done. A movement is on foot to put an end to the system of basing the rates from all Western points on the rates from Chicago. It is claimed that this arrangement places the Chicago roads leading East at a disadvantage during the summer months, when they have to compete against the lake. While it is contended that the roads leading East from interior points will get just as much business at the present rates as they would if they were based on a 12½ or 15 cent rate, the fact is not denied that the Chicago roads will get little or no business during the summer unless they meet in a measure the rates made by lake and rail. It is, therefore, proposed that during the navigation season the Chicago roads should be allowed to take five cents off the regular rates.

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN.

The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad was sold at auction at the northwest door of the City-Hall yesterday morning, by Gen. Martin Beem, at the instance of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, as Trustee. There were but two bidders upon the grounds, F. E. Hinckley, President and Receiver of the road, and G. W. Cothran, formerly of Buffalo, and an attorney for Moses Taylor and A. F. Higgins, a committee of the Trustee. Mr. Hinckley bid $500,000, Mr. Cothran raised him $100,000, Mr. Hinckley added another $100,000, and finally the road was knocked down to Mr. Cothran for $750,000. It thus passed into the hands of the Trustee. The terms of the sale were cash, and Mr. Cothran went immediately with Gen. Beem to go through the formality of passing checks through the bank, one from the purchaser to the Trustee for the second-mortgage bonds (upon which the road was sold), and one from the Trustee back to the bondholders, who will draw their dividends or make such other disposition of the funds as may seem best to them.

Concerning the future of the road, those concerned were disposed to keep dark yesterday, but it is understood that no other road will control it, but that the Trustee holds it and will make such provision as is deemed for the best interest of all parties concerned in the future. It was denied that it was purchased in the interest of any other road. Hinckley's object in bidding was not definitely ascertained, but he stated that he was working in his own interest; that he tried to form a combination, or rather had some idea of forming a combination, to get possession of the track, but for some reason the combination was not worked.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOE.

The Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Company has decided to sell $100,000 additional of its land-bonds, and par and interest was at once bid for them. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company is trustee for its land-contracts, and based upon them is an issue of bonds not to exceed $1,000,000, of which $300,000 or $400,000 are yet unissued. The moneys paid upon the land-contract go to the trustee, and bonds are drawn by lot for payment at par and interest as often as the accumulated cash is sufficient to pay off $25,000 of them. Ten drawings have already been made, and another will shortly take place. These bonds were created in order to provide steel rails and new equipments for the railroad, and the parcel which it was decided on Monday to sell is issued for a similar purpose, the specific object being new locomotives and steel rails.

The Company also gives official notice that the coupons maturing July 1 on the $3,000,000 of Missouri 6 per cent bonds known as the "Hannibal & St. Joe issue," and $1,500,000 bonds of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad (Cameron Branch), will be paid on and after maturity at the Bank of North America, in New York City.

CHICAGO & LAKE HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—There is a well-defined rumor that the bondholders of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad will shortly file a bill in the United States Court to test the validity of the Receiver's certificate. The sale of the road has not yet been confirmed, as it could not be except by consent of all parties interested; nor would certificates be paid until such confirmation is ordered. The filing of the bill would tend to prevent the payment of any of the certificates until their validity was fully established by the Court.

DENVER QUIET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DENVER, Col., July 1.—Another large crowd filled the United States court-room this morning, expecting to witness animated proceedings in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Denver & Rio Grande Railroad contest. They were doom

GOLSEN.

He Is Sentenced to One Year in the County Jail,

And Narrowly Escapes Going Down to Joliet.

What Is Done with Certain Minor Offenders.

Several persons yesterday received at the hands of Judge Blodgett their rewards for the deeds done in the body and against the provisions of the Revenue, Postal, and Pension laws. It was sentence-day in the United States District Court, and there was a numerous gathering of the unfortunates who stood convicted on jury verdicts and who trembled between hope and fear as to the outcome of the last step in the proceedings.

Previous to passing sentence, Judge Blodgett listened to the arguments of motions in two cases for new trials. The first was that of

GEORGE QUIGG,

convicted of making and circulating counterfeit money. The motion was elaborately argued by Col. Van Arman and strenuously resisted by Judge Bangs. The Court finally took the matter under advisement until Monday.

The next case on the list was that of

W. S. GOLSEN,

the well-known whisky man, who was convicted jointly with Ed Neller in wrongfully receiving Post-Office money-order funds. C. H. Reed and C. S. Cameron appeared as his counsel, and they made a strong argument for him. The grounds on which the new trial was asked are as follows:

1. The verdict was against the evidence.

2. The Court erred in allowing Edward A. Miller to be a witness and testify for the Government against the defendant Golsen, because said Miller was jointly indicted with said Golsen, and the case had not been disposed of as to said Miller.

3. The Court erred in requiring the defendant to state when being examined in his own behalf that he had been arrested and indicted for complicity in the whisky ring or conspiracy, he having objected by his counsel to the question being asked by the District-Attorney.

Col. Cameron relied mainly in support of his motion upon the fact that Golsen was convicted upon the testimony of his alleged conspirator, Miller, a self-confessed thief. It was shown conclusively that the defendant, in borrowing this money, which he had no means of knowing belonged to the Post-Office funds, engaged in a perfectly bona fide business transaction, giving his supposed friend, Miller, his checks for the money, which checks were always cashed the next day or so, and the loan thus made good. It was done openly and above-board, and this alone destroyed the idea of any conspiracy. It was against the true policy of the law that conviction should be had on such testimony as this. It were better that no convictions should be had at all than that there should be convictions on evidence of such a questionable character as that adduced in this case. But, leaving out the fact that Miller was a self-confessed thief, and had been robbing the Government for years, his testimony was opposed by that of two highly respectable gentlemen, and was not even supported by that of Special-Agent Stuart himself, who was sadly in need of indorsement. His testimony has not one word of human nature in it. It bore on its face the clearest evidences of improbability, and should receive no more credence than that of the confessed thief, Miller.

MR. CHARLES H. REED,

who also appeared in support of the motion for a new trial, called attention to what he believed were some errors of law from the Bench in the course of the trial. One of these was that the Judge had compelled the defendant to answer, on cross-examination, that he had been indicted for complicity in the Whisky Ring.

Judge Blodgett replied that the witness had answered the question in that way, but the Court had excluded the answer from the jury.

Mr. Reed replied that the answer had gone to the jury nevertheless, and they couldn't wholly exclude it from consideration. But there was another point, Miller, he claimed, was not a competent witness, because he had been jointly indicted with Golsen, and the indictment had not been disposed of.

Judge Blodgett held that it was competent for the jury to convict on the testimony of Miller alone. Golsen must have known that Miller was loaning him Government funds, and not his own money. As to the last point raised by Mr. Reed, no exception was taken in that regard at the time of the trial. The motion for a new trial would be overruled.

Mr. Reed asked for a few days before passing sentence to prepare a bill of exceptions in order to appeal the case to Judge Drummond.

Judge Blodgett answered that he would give counsel ample time to file a bill of exceptions before the defendant was taken to the Penitentiary.

Mr. Reed jumped to his feet at the sound of the last word, and appealed for

A SHOW OF MERCY

towards the defendant. Golsen, he said, was a poor man, supported by the bounty of his friends, liable to be turned out of his house and into the street, with his wife and eight children to go hungry and naked, while the principal offender, who had robbed the Government of $12,000, was allowed to go scot free. With a good deal of eloquence and earnestness, Mr. Reed implored the Court not to send the defendant to Joliet.

The Judge ordered the prisoner to stand up. Golsen came forward, much affected, and took his place in front of the Bar—and received his sentence: Imprisonment in the County Jail for one year and the payment of the fine of $1,210, the amount found by the jury, with costs.

The blow came with considerable force. Before the Judge had said anything about the Penitentiary, there was an impression that Golsen would get off altogether, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case. But the mention of that dread word destroyed all hope, and, had it not been for Mr. Reed's powerful appeal, Golsen might have gone to Joliet instead of on the river.

After sentence was passed, Golsen was taken down into the Marshal's office, and thence over to the jail. Whether a bill of exceptions will be filed or not remains to be seen. It is a costly operation, and those who know Golsen best say he is in no condition to lay out any more money, particularly on what is at best an experiment. A year's imprisonment in jail is something, to be sure, but, as Golsen himself said, not to be compared with what he might have received if the Judge hadn't apparently changed his determination.

Golsen has not yet been assigned to his permanent quarters in the jail, but will probably be fixed up in the debtors' department. He slept last night in the office, Jailer Currier holding the fort. Golsen, while believing that it wasn't just the fair thing to give him a year, let Miller off altogether, and give Gregg a chance to secure a pardon, is apparently disposed to take his fate with some degree of equanimity, especially in view of what it might have been. It is understood that Judge Blodgett had him marked down on the slip for two years at Joliet, and that to Charley Reed's plea for mercy Golsen is chiefly indebted for the modification of the Judge's original intention.

The Gregg case, in accordance with an order from the President, was continued until the first Monday in October.

MINOR CASES.

Eugene Hartman, convicted of counterfeiting, was, owing to the strong pleas made in his behalf, kept in a month in the Bridewell and required to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

Michael Hallanin, for some internal-revenue offense, got off with $50 and costs.

Adolph Boehm and Louis Hartman, revenue offenders, paid $100 and costs and were discharged.

Waldo Brewster, who spirited away on one occasion a box of untamped cigars, was allowed to go, on condition that he put up $100 and costs.

Ann Gallagher, a poor, hard-working Irish woman, who has already spent nearly a year in jail, and who was convicted of defrauding the Government—probably through ignorance of what she was really doing—in connection with the Pension laws, got a year in the Bridewell and costs.

Duncan Forbes, one of the West Madison illicit still fellows, having "squealed" on the rest, got off with $1 and costs.

Charles and Rudolph Frowbold for failing to take out licenses to sell liquor and tobacco were allowed to go and sin no more on paying $1 and costs, the costs being about fifty times as much as the fine.

The American Passion.

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* writes: Louis Blanc, in a recent speech at Troyes, told this story: "Two Americans called on me at Versailles before the sitting of the Chamber, and asked me to point out to them Gambetta's seat. I pointed it out to them. They, one after the other, coldly, deliberately, methodically, with compressed lips, grave look, fixed eyes, looking every inch like men ordered to execute a grave task which required accuracy, sat in Gambetta's seat, rose, sat in it again, one after the other, as if they were ascertaining its solidity. Stupefied, I puzzled my self to comprehend this singular manner of visiting the Chamber of Deputies when one of the Yankees said to me: 'Monsieur Louis Blanc, will you be good enough to show us your seat, too?' Inquisitive to see their behavior at sight of my seat, I let them to it. When we reached it, they, without saying one word, sat in the seat each in turn, sat in it a second time, like two gymnasts executing some feat. At last they drew from the pocket of their jacket a memoranda book, and each wrote: 'Chamber of Deputies, Versailles, sat in the seat of the Honorables Gambetta and Louis Blanc, Deputies.'"

MARINE NEWS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 1.—Up—Props Enterprise, City of New York, Waverly with schr G. S. Hazard, Mary Pringle and barges, Araxes and barges, Belle Cross and barges; schrs Ann Neoris, Axov, Mary D., J. A. Saunders, Mary Garrett.

Down—Props Ohio and barges and schr Negaunee, Townsend and consort; schrs Regina, Phebe, Catherine.

Wind—South; fresh; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 1.—Up—Props City of Concord, Nahant, Fred Kelly with consort and schrs Leonard and Hannah; schrs W. H. Rounds, Montauk, Mysotis, Wend-the-Wave, C. Amsden.

Down—Props C. J. Kershaw, Japan, Delaware, Oswegatchie, Vienna and consort, Cleveland and barges, Morely with schr Niagara No. 2; schr M. Fillmore.

Wind—South, light; weather fine.

The body of John Cullnan, who was drowned here on the 24th, was found to-day.

LOCAL INSPECTORS, OBSERVE.

As it is very likely that large numbers of persons will be on hand for lake-excursions on the Fourth, and they will overcrowd the steamers if permitted to do so, the Local Inspectors should see that the laws which they are sworn to see enforced are obeyed by steamboa captains and those who control them. Of course, special permits will be issued to the boats to carry an additional number of passengers beyond that which their licenses call for, and in every instance where the additional number is exceeded the Local Inspectors should prosecute the offender. The laws are very rigid in regard to the overloading of steamers with passengers.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES.

The Chicago member of the Executive Committee of the marine insurance pool has issued a new schedule of rates,—5c higher all round. The schedule on "A" vessels is now as follows: To all Lake Michigan ports, 15c per $100; to Lake Huron ports, 22c; to Lake Erie ports, 25c; to Lake Ontario ports, 35c; to Montreal, 60c,—all 10c off. Five cents is added to the above figures on $1 vessels.

The pool companies did not get much of the business lately, their outside competitors' contracts taking in the lion's share, one prominent shipper turning into them cargoes aggregating 400,000 bu of grain.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—Shippers of coal seem anxious to secure vessels. The schr James Couch was chartered to-day for coal to Chicago at 50c. Several offers were made at 55c for vessels to arrive.

Cleared—Props Arundell, Dunkirk; Pacific, merchandise, Hancock; Alaska, merchandise; Jay Gould, merchandise, Chicago; Michigan, Saginaw; H. Schnorr, merchandise, Toledo; schr M. W. Pope, 1,200 tons coal; W. S. Crosthwaite, 1,350 tons coal, Chicago; Connesut, 437 tons coal; J. B. Wilber, 750 tons coal, Cleveland; Young America, Portage.

LOSS OF A STEAM YACHT.

The Cleveland *Leader* of yesterday has the following concerning the loss of the steam-yacht Antelope:

The steam-yacht Antelope was lost on Lake Superior, about 120 miles north of White Fish Point, last Friday or Saturday. The crew reached a neighboring island, and were taken off by a propeller, and were to have arrived at the Sault. The Globe Works owned one-half of the boat and Williams Brothers, at Rocky River, the other half, prior to her being sold to Lake Superior parties. She was sold for $2,250, and left this port about one month ago.

A MODEST TUGMAN.

There was some talk of awarding Capt. Jewell, of the tug Rebel, a second-class medal for his gallant services in rescuing the Captain and crew of the schr Alert, but, as he is a very modest and unassuming gentleman, and would probably refuse anything short of a first-class medal, the matter will no doubt be allowed to rest for the present, at least.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 1.—Passed up—Schrs Belle Mitchell, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; J. White, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; F. D. Barker, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Havana, Oswego to Chicago, coal.

Nothing down.

THE LIFE-SAVING GUN.

Capt. St. Peter and his life-saving crew will celebrate the Fourth of July by firing a salute with the new gun, and will also make a practical test by firing a line over some imaginary wreck outside. Full practical tests of the new piece will not be made until Lieut. Walter arrives, when some interesting experiments will probably result.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were dull and unchanged yesterday, and the only engagements reported were the following: To Buffalo—Prop Potomac, corn on through rate: schrs D. P. Dobbins, A. Vought, and E. Corning, corn at 1¾c. Capacity —Corn, 153,000 bu.

Lumber freights are unchanged. Several vessels were put in yesterday at card rates.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening thirty-one sail and twenty-one steam vessels arrived, and fifty-five sail and eighteen steam craft left this port.

The only grain-carriers that left port yesterday for below were the schrs Annie Vought, E. Corning, and Sheldon, all wheat-laden for Buffalo, and carrying about 135,000 bu.

The tugs O. B. Green and McClellan came out yesterday resplendent in new black paint, with eight green and red stripes. The latter left last evening for Michigan City with scows loaded with stone for the harbor work there.

The tug Protection did not tow the Milwaukee barges on the last trip, although she got all ready for the trip. The order was countermanded, and the Favorite made the run again, her boilers having been repaired so that she could do so. She arrived in last evening.

ELSEWHERE.

Cleveland *Leader*, 1st: "The new steam-barge J. N. Glidden was lying at Swain's dock yesterday taking on anchors and chains. She will be inspected to-day, and probably make a trial trip on next Saturday. She is a splendid-looking, large vessel,—as fine a barge, probably, as sails the lake."

A young boy residing at 261 South Water street, while on board the stmr Lady Washington at the Lincoln Park Pier, managed to become entangled in the line and broke his leg.

Capt. John Holland with the prop Scotia got away last night.

Capt. Sam Moore, of the bark Two Fannies, is in with another load of Green Bay posts.

Capt. Tom Walters, late of schr David A. Macy, leaves a wife and three children.

The schr Maggie Dall loads stone to-day for Frankfort, Mich.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Champlain, Port Huron, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries, Stetson Slip.
Prop G. Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries, Stetson Slip.
Prop Mike Groh, Grand Haven, sundries, Stetson Slip.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, sundries, Polk street.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing, Rush street.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop New Era, Muskegon, towing, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr G. Grammond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber, no order.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber, Main street.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Thompson, White Lake, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Sea Star, Clay Banks, bark, North Branch.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Montague, lumber, Market.
Schr White Cloud, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, no order.
Schr G. L. Wrena, Jacksonport, bark, North Branch.
Schr Lotus, Cedar River, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr Two Fannies, Green Bay, posts, O'Callaghan's.
Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Sturgeon Bay, wood, Mason Slip.
Schr W. I. Preston, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Metropolis, Elk Rapids, iron, State street.
Schr Norman, Menominee, lumber, ——.
Schr Swallow, Pensaukee, lumber, Evans Slip.
Schr Col. Cook, Escanaba, ore, Blast Furnace.
Schr Kate Kelly, coal, Eighteenth street.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Cedar River, lumber, Eighteenth street.
Schr M. C. Packard, Packard's, lumber, Market.
Schr Mary Ladwig, Packard's, bark, North Branch.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Moses Gage, Traverse, lumber, Market.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber, Eighteenth street.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr S. A. Woods, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr C. J. Wells, Erie, coal, no order.
Schr Flying Cloud, Point St. Ignace, lumber, Market.
Schr J. S. Penfield, lumber, Evans Slip.
Schr Alamito, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Montpelier, Muskegon, lumber, Allen slip.
Schr Trinidad, Sheboygan, lumber, no order.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Clara, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Lillie Pratt, Ludington, sundries.
Schr C. T. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Tug New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Tug Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Stmr Grace Grammond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Lizzie Dunk, St. Joe, light.
Stmr Erastus Corning, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Marion Dixon, Ludington, light.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Ludington, light.
Schr J. M. Bill, Pentwater, light.
Prop D. W. Rust, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Westchester, Manistee, light.
Schr E. P. Royce, Bark River, light.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, light.
Schr Butcher Boy, Menominee, light.
Schr Pauline, Manistee, light.
Schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, sundries.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Joseo, Holland, light.
Prop G. W. Wescott, Manistee, light.
Prop Ironsides, Manistee, light.
Prop Selt, Ludington, light.
Prop Live Oak, Holland, light.
Prop Newbury, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Arnie Vought, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Lucy V. Clark, Hamlin, light.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, light.
Schr Allen Bloomfield, Manistee, light.
Schr Rachel Manistee, light.
Schr Ahnapee, Packard's Pier, light.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Thomas Sheldon, Buffalo, light.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, light.
Schr Honest John, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lotus, Cedar River, sundries.
Schr Mary Nau, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr George L. Seaver, Lincoln, light.
Schr T. H. Holland, Escanaba, light.
Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, White Lake, sundries.
Schr White Oak, Hamlin, light.
Prop City Toledo, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop City Fremont, Detroit, sundries.
Schr Ketchum, Ogontz Bay, light.
Schr Calkins, Menominee, light.
Schr C. Hibbard, Sutton's Bay, sundries.
Schr Lottie Cooper, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Avon, Milwaukee for Buffalo, sundries.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, July 1.—The sensational story telegraphed from New York to-day that all the trade organizations throughout the country are preparing for a general strike for a reduction of a day's labor to eight hours is laughed at by the leading labor men in this city. The report states that it has been decided that the strike shall take place on the 4th of July unless employers concede to the damands of their employes. Mr. E. M. Chamberlin, and other representatives of labor here, said there was no truth whatever in the claim that the trades organizations of Pennsylvania, New York, Trenton, New England, and the West had united for a strike, and, furthermore, as yet no strike had been considered. Although the organizations in all parts of the country believed in eight hours as a day's work, they were all of the opinion that the report originated in the fact that agitation meetings by the trade organizations in many parts of the West had been set down for the Fourth of July. These meetings were all for the purpose of agitating the reduction of the hours of labor. So far as the question of preparing for a general strike was concerned, they said it was simply silly to entertain the idea, just at present, at least.

S. S. Cox speaks before the Labor party in Faneuil Hall to-night.

RETURNING TO WORK.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 1.—The spinners are returning to work.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 1.—Spinners from out of town arrive on nearly every train, and it is stated that forty came to-day. The Tecumseh Mills has quite a number of imported spinners, and they have been quartered at the Holly Tree Inn. To-night at 6 o'clock a crowd estimated at from 300 to 1,000 gathered in front of the Inn, but the Company had fitted up a tenement for them, and the crowd was disappointed by their non-appearance. This evening, however, quite a number of women and boys gathered around the house where the spinners were. The latter threw stones so freely that the police were sent for. The boys are proving a troublesome element, and most of the stone-throwing is done by them.

CANADA.

Dominion Day—Contest Between Strong Men at Belleville, Ont.—Fire.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, July 1.—This being Dominion Day, was observed as a general holiday, and was celebrated by the different societies in the usual manner, chief among which was the Caledonian Societies' games, which took place in the Agricultural Grounds, and were in all respects successful in the highest degree, many prominent athletes of the country taking part in the various competitions. The great event of the day, however, was the contest for the heavyweight championship of America and $500 a side between C. Ross, of Baltimore, Md., and Hugh McKinnon, Chief of Police of this city. The contest, which was most exciting, resulted in favor of McKinnon, who won four of the seven competitions stipulated in the articles of agreement, as follows: Throwing a fifty-six-pound weight—McKinnon, 25 feet 11½ inches; Ross, 25 feet 3 inches. Throwing the heavy hammer, sixteen pounds—McKinnon, 98 feet 9 inches; Ross, 101 feet, but fouled three times by stepping over the score. Throwing the light hammer, twelve pounds—McKinnon, 113 feet 5 inches; Ross, 123 feet 6 inches. Putting the heavy stone, twenty-one pounds—McKinnon, 35 feet 8½ inches; Ross, 35 feet 8 inches. Putting the light stone, fourteen pounds —McKinnon, 44 feet 6 inches; Ross, 43 feet 4½ inches. Throwing the light stone—McKinnon, 43 feet 3½ inches; Ross, 38 feet 9 inches. Tossing the caber—Ross, 41 feet 5 inches; McKinnon, 32 feet 10 inches. At the close McKinnon announced that, having won the championship, he would compete no more in athletic games. The judges were Powell Morton, of Toronto, and Sergt. S. McKenzie.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 1.—A fire on Water street caused a loss of $75,000; insurance, $50,000.

INDIANAPOLIS ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—The Trustees have elected Dr. A. J. Thomas, former editor of the Vincennes *Sun*, Second Assistant Physician of the Insane Asylum. Thomas is Doctor by courtesy, but is a most decided politician, and has been a worker for the party for years. He is also a good fellow.

The Central Law School is being arranged for in this city. It is regularly incorporated, with Byron K. Elliott, Charles P. Jacobs, and ex-Reporter James B. Black as regular Professors, with several lecturers of ability from the Bar of the State. Prospects are flattering. The term begins Oct. 1.

Noble C. Butler, of New Albany, the new Clerk of the United States Courts, arrived today and assumed charge of the office.

John A. Finch, who has been appointed President of the Commission to prepare an Insurance Code for the State, has issued a circular asking for information and suggestions. The Attorney-General and Auditor of State are the other members.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, July 1.—Steamships Oder and Bolivia, from New York, have arrived out.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Sailed, steamer City of Tokio, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, with the following treasure list: Trade dollars, $6,857; Mexicans, $100,150; gold coin, $12,351; silver bars, $45,095.38.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Arrived, steamship Montana, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Arrived, Bulgarian, from Boston.

STATE STREET.

No Reform Yet Apparent in Its Moral Condition.

The Little Dens of Vice Still Running in Full Blast.

A Disgusting Panorama for the Modern Haroun-al-Raschid.

The so-called reform in the moral condition of State street is not apparent to the average wayfarer. In fact, it does not exist,—it is a sham, a fraud, and a humbug. The citizens were informed that the latter-day Haroun-al-Raschid had adopted the methods of his prototype, who ruled on Tigris banks, and was making excursions among his faithful people for the purpose of investigating the condition of affairs generally. It was given out that the election being over, and most of the offices parceled out among the ward strikers and primary ballot-box stuffers, the Mayor of the entire city had found time to examine for himself as to the existence of a foul social blot upon the fame of the Garden City.

With much satisfaction THE TRIBUNE announced that Mayor Harrison, after visiting the dives for himself and becoming satisfied with the exposures made in these columns of the vile assignation-dens known as beer-gardens, had given peremptory orders to close them up by revoking their licenses. This was the method proposed by THE TRIBUNE, and the only remedy sufficiently radical to cope with the disease. The action of the Mayor was hailed by all respectable citizens as a great step in the right direction, and it was fervently hoped that at last the greatest thoroughfare in the city was to be freed from the domination of the prostitute and the pimp, the thug and the "masher," and given over to the use of law-abiding citizens.

Unhappily, the facts do not justify these, perhaps too sanguine, anticipations. The net result of his Honor's investigations and edicts is that Jerry Monroe's ranch and the almost equally scandalous "Eagle Garden" have been temporarily closed. That is all. Last evening these places were shut up, but from Van Buren almost to Twelfth street the smaller but equally pernicious dives and dog-holes were in full blast. The strains of jangling pianos and cracked violins sounded on the evening breeze. "Mike's Retreat," "Jack's Place," "Billy's Ranch," "Liberty Hall," and all the other hell-holes were crowded by the vile and abandoned of either sex, and

PANDEMONIUM REIGNED AS HERETOFORE.

Nor was this all. A ceaseless tide of frail humanity—painted prostitutes of every grade, from the whited sepulchres who survived the great fire to the 15-year-old strumpet newly started upon the town—passed along the sidewalk, and openly solicited male passers-by. These pedestrian prostitutes, driven from their favorite resorts, traveled incessantly from one "dive-to-shop" to another, flitted in and out of the doors of houses where furnished rooms are rented cheap to transient boarders, disappeared mysteriously down side streets (in the latter case almost invariably with a newly-caught greenhorn at their heels), or in couples or threes blocked the pavement and filled the air with their strident laughter and blasphemous and obscene language. A noticeable and especially deplorable feature of the gathering was the number of half-grown girls—almost children—among this class. In fact, these constitute perhaps the most pertinacious and defiant of their class. They are utterly reckless and desperate, and know no shame. The old reprobates who have infested the streets for years are bad enough, but as most of these have learnt at some time or another that a too-free practice of public solicitation occasionally lands them in the Bridewell, they preserve somewhat of caution, if not of decency.

Another noticeable fact was the utter abandon with which the keepers and inmates of houses of notorious reputation displayed their charms —or a greater part thereof—at the doors and windows of their mansions. For upon a time there was a police regulation in Chicago, and fairly well-enforced at that, which demanded that the blinds of such questionable houses should be kept closed, and that the purchasable beauties of the inmates should not be too lavishly displayed to chance pedestrians. Even to this day the low-down harlot of "Biler" avenue or Harrison street—to the other of the streets entirely given up to purposes of vice is liable to be

ARRESTED AT ANY MOMENT

for a breach of this salutary regulation. But this apparently does not apply to the "furnished rooms" of State street, although it is a well-known fact that some of the "European hotels" of that ill-conducted thoroughfare contain from fifteen to twenty-five common street-walkers each.

Last, and worst of all of the disgraces of State street, are the "Italian restaurants," so-called, and last night these were, with few exceptions, doing a rattling business. They have been described about often enough, and the English language does not contain a sufficiency of vituperative adjectives wherewith to fitly characterize their vileness. Every one of these vent-holes of hell has a license from the city to retail vile liquor, and every one of them could be jailed to close up in a week if deprived of such permit. Their pretensions as "restaurants" are of the shimmest character, and it is only as convenient meeting-places for prostitutes and depraved boys and men that they exist at all. In these ranches may be found thieves, thugs, and worse, prostitutes, and the still lower and more villainous creatures who live upon the earnings of their female companions, and procurers and procuresses on the look-out to decoy poor working-girls who may happen, perhaps innocently, into the damnable dens. It is a well-established fact that honest girls have entered such places, unknowing their character, and attracted by their signs setting forth the sale of ice-cream, fruit, and the like, and many such have been ruin and shame to the hour in which they did so.

It is no use for Mayor Harrison to stop halfway. He has not begun to realize the facts or to understand the shame and scandal which these places are. There is not a police-officer at the Armory, from bluff old Simon O'Donnell down to the newest recruit, but could tell him in half an hour such stories of these haunts of vice as would rouse his indignation and call forth the most energetic measures on his part. To close up a couple of the larger resorts is simply to

MULTIPLY THE SMALLER ONES,

and is utterly useless. To close the beer-gardens and allow the street-walkers to ply their shameless trade utterly uncontrolled is folly. To allow on State street what is forbidden on "Biler" avenue or Clinton street, and to permit prostitutes by the dozen to flaunt their shame in the faces of decent men and women on the chief street of this great city is a crime as well as a shame.

Surely there cannot be any truth in the insinuation that because the keepers of the low dives and beer-gardens, "Retreats," and "Halls" are the same men who are so industrious at Democratic ward primaries, and who vote with such vigor—and so often—the unterrified ticket at municipal elections, that therefore they are allowed to carry on their shameless trade. It may be essential to the cause of good government from a Democratic standpoint that the lower wards of Chicago should give good Democratic majorities, but surely there can be no need for punishing these debased creatures and their soul-and-body destroying trade in order to keep them in the ranks of the party which has lately achieved a certain amount of popularity. Spite of all considerations of political expediency, the beer-garden proprietors, the keepers of saloons with brothel attachments, the conductors of combined restaurants and assignation houses, and the vicious and criminal class generally should be taught that they do not own Chicago's finest business thoroughfare, and that if vice cannot be suppressed it can at least be regulated and forced to hide itself from the public gaze. The cyprians and their crew have already almost entire possession of a section of the city not little traveled by decent people, and it ought not to be difficult to force them back within the confines of their chosen Alsatia. But State street is an important business thoroughfare, and tens of thousands of respectable people are compelled to pass along on it, on foot or in the horse-cars, every day. These people have some rights which prostitutes and thieves ought to be compelled to respect, and one of these is the right to travel along the main business arteries of the city without meeting by day or night with sights offensive to decency and common propriety.

Leprosy in Spain.

Leprosy has made its appearance in several parts of the Spanish Province of Alicante, and the authorities, alarmed by the number of cases and the mortality, have taken steps to establish a special hospital for lepers. In the Province of Valencia 116 cases were reported last year, of which seventy-one proved fatal; and in this province there has existed for a long time a leper's hospital. Leprosy is known there under two names,—the malady of Maures and the malady of St. Lazarus; and it manifests itself under two forms, the tubercular, or leprosy of the Greeks, and the vulgar, or leprosy of the Jews. Cases of recovery are extremely rare. Full statistics respecting it are not to be procured, as its victims often resort to concealment. The notion that leprosy is to be found now only in Asia and Africa is erroneous; it is met with in various countries of Continental Europe.

CROP REPORTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

ODELL, Livingston Co., July 1.—The rain of Saturday has made a great change for the better in all our crops. Corn has taken a great start, and we have now a prospect of a fine crop. The ground is very clean, and has been well worked. Hossack & Bro., probably the largest grain-shippers on the line of the Chicago & Alton Road, tell me that there will be at least 40,000 bushels of flax raised here this season. We were in a field of winter wheat just being cut upon the farm of Mr. John McWilliams, which would average 20 bushels to the acre. Where the land had been manured the wheat will yield 40 bushels. Farmers have an idea that we cannot raise winter wheat in this part of the State. The success of Mr. McWilliams proves to the contrary. Hay will be a short crop. Oats will be better than was expected.

WATERLOO, Monroe Co., July 1.—Winter wheat will yield not less than 22 bushels to the acre. Quality of the grain good in every respect. Exceeds the harvest of 1878. Oats are nearly a failure. Hay short. Corn doing well. Nearly four feet high.

KIRK, Greene Co., July 1.—Commenced stacking wheat. Was put up in fine order. Best crop we have had for several years. Will go 18 and 20 bushels. Corn is short, but the recent rains will help us out. Meadows and pastures have suffered more than any other crop.

GODFREY, Madison Co., July 1.—Winter wheat will yield 13 bushels to the acre. Quality good. Drought has made wheat very short. Oats too short to reap. Corn doing well; about three feet high. Pastures and meadows very poor. Hay crop short.

JOHNSONVILLE, Wayne Co., July 1.—Wheat all cut; up in good shape; quality excellent; rather thin on the ground; will not be as much as last year. Oats cut short. Chinch-bug doing some damage. Corn good but not large. Pastures and meadows short.

WARSAW, Hancock Co., July 1.—Wheat was never better; more acreage than ever before, and going in shock in good condition. Corn and oats much improved. Corn 33 per cent better and wheat 25 per cent better than last year.

MOUNT STERLING, Brown Co., July 1.—Wheat all cut. In stack in excellent condition. Will yield from 18@20 bushels to the acre. Best crop and largest ever raised in the county. One-third more than 1878. Oats short. Early corn fine. Late very small, and will be a failure. Meadows short.

COSDEN, Union Co., July 1.—Winter wheat not yet stacked. Grain large, of fine quality. Yield better than was anticipated. The present rainy season may damage it. Corn everywhere looks fine. Hay crop very short.

MIXIRS, Tazewell Co., July 1.—Winter wheat is coming in finely. Good berry and large yield. Much better than 1878. Oats are cut short. Recent rains have had a most decided effect for good upon our corn. Pasture short and very poor.

ASHTON, Lee Co., July 1.—Corn is better than an average crop for the time of year. Flax and oats injured by drought. Spring wheat in blossom. Timothy will be light. Plenty of rain.

DAKOTA, Stephenson Co., July 1.—Oats and flax cut short. Spring wheat is thin, but heading well. Corn from eighteen inches to two feet high. Considerable clover being spoiled the past week by rains.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

BUZZLE, Knox Co., July 1.—Corn in fine condition. Good stand. One-third of last year's crop on hand. Small grain growing finely.

ULYSSES, Butler Co., July 1.—Wheat has improved beyond all expectations. Late rains have done much good. Never saw corn look better. Grasshoppers reported north of us. Have done but little damage yet.

INDIANOLA, Red Willow Co., July 1.—Crops of small grain in this county will be short. Corn doing better. If rains continue will have large crop of corn.

ORD, Valley Co., July 1.—The drought has injured our small grain considerably. Quite thin on the ground. Late rains have helped it.

BEAVER CITY, Furnas Co., July 1.—Some fields of wheat have been so injured by drought that they would have burned like dry grass. Other fields look fair. We will not realize more than half a crop. Corn looks well.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

MUNCIE, Delaware Co., July 1.—Winter wheat was never better. Oats and flax shortened by drought. Corn is a poor stand at best. Timothy fair.

VINCENNES, July 1.—The harvest, which is now almost entirely finished, not only confirms my former report to you, but shows that the yield is unprecedented. There will be a dozen farms in this (Knox) county whose average yield will exceed forty bushels per acre, a yield entirely unparalleled. W. P. Reed reports an average of forty-five bushels, while E. J. Reel reports fifty and one-third bushels. These are the largest yields reported and thus far, but all over the county it is in excess of the fondest anticipations, and this statement will doubtless hold good in all the counties of Southern Indiana.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

JAMESON, Daviess Co., July 1.—Winter wheat is all cut and in the shock. The cold, dry weather in March and April cut off the crop fully one-half. Chinch-bugs have also done considerable damage to wheat. Oats are short. Corn never looked better or more promising at this season.

WARRENSBURG, Johnson Co., July 1.—Wheat crop shortened very much by drought. Harvest nearly over. Shall have two-thirds of a crop. Quality of grain fine. Oats crop short. Pastures have suffered badly. Corn fine. Stand good. Very forward and clean.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

PIONEER, Humboldt Co., July 1.—Wheat and oats improving rapidly. Indications are good for an average crop. Some pieces show a little sign of rust. Early-sown wheat beginning to head. Corn is good. Stand never better. Weather has been very wet. Fear now we shall have too much rain.

MARSHALLTOWN, Marshall Co., July 1.—Wheat thin on the ground. Prospects not more than two-thirds of a crop. Corn a fair stand. Old corn about all gone.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BENTON, Butler Co., July 1.—Wheat—Harvest of early varieties is more than half over. Will yield about eight bushels. Injured by chinchbugs. Late wheat looks better. Will be ready to cut in a few days. Oats are improved. Early corn is in tassel and the crop never looked better. Weather now showery.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ASHTABULA, July 1.—Oats are very much shortened by the drought. Winter wheat not as good as last season. Not cut yet. Corn is late. Hay crop light.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OCONTO, Oconto Co., July 1.—No winter wheat out yet. Has improved since the late rains. Spring wheat doing better. Corn fair.

ALABAMA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AUBURN, Lee Co., July 1.—Cotton is two weeks late. The wheat and oat crop of the State has been harvested. Both a full crop.

M J. RALPH.

f One of the Match-
nd Fellows.

r of Usefulness in the
County Courts.

ing new yesterday in connec-
latest match-bond case by
ment has been suchered out
were no new arrests and no
ents during the day. Mrs.
n giving bail before Commis-
he sum of $2,500, the amount
ureties being George C. South-
aghan, and Mrs. Laura E.
ited heirs, who justified
like $20,000 worth of
bond appeared good and
as accepted. On being set at
ph immediately proceeded to
rds securing bail for her hus-
se the bond had been fixed at
unsuccessful, however, at last
probably renew her devoted

re true concerning William J.
is by no means an enviable
ecent notoriety in connection
case" in the United States

AGREEABLE THINGS
inst him, one of which stories
rter yesterday by a prominent
. It was as follows:
rs ago this lawyer had a client
r a tenant. He did not fulfill
and his landlord put him out
alph at that time claimed that
d in the world was owned by
time after this occurrence,
as surety on a bond in court,
operty at the corner of Fifty-
abash avenue. The lawyer
itter, and found that Ralph
title to the ground, but
o the same was record-
e of his wife, Matilda J.
the only interest he possibly
s ever likely to have in the
matter stood, was a possible
the event of the death of his

lorth the facts in an affidavit,
e submitted to the attorney
or whom Ralph was a surety.
for the prosecution came
d that a new surety had been
ame of Matilda J. Ralph. No
e to have Ralph qualify, but
o examine the woman it was
s the wife of Ralph.
case against the notorious
said she did not know any of
self, but became a surety be-
wanted her to. Mrs. Ralph
the Court, on the supposition
and was retained as surety.
sued, and judgment now re-
her as surety on that bond to
136.55, which has never yet

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT.
ey, a somewhat noted bailee,
ooler, who was written up in
March 27, 1878, in an uncom-
r, were refused as sureties.
rescue, and assured the law-
was perfectly good and com-
bond. The lawyer referred to
more suspicious of the fellow,
trouble of having a com-
de out of all the
ircuit and Superior Courts
877, to June, 1878. It
pp was surety in a number
went to the Criminal Court,
April 30, 1878. The
ecurity in one case for $1,000,
$3,000. In a written applica-
ety on the first bond, Ralph
e was not upon any other
in his application to be-
n the second bond, he
e was not upon
ept the first one mentioned,
In one of these cases—the
n the $3,000 bond—Ralph rep-
s worth $6,000 over all liabil-
d not owe to exceed $10.
ugust, 1878, he

TION IN BANKRUPTCY
ed 5,099, in which he sched-
0 of liabilities, and no asse
ck through 1874, 1875, 1876,

under the impression that
ney should look into the
Ralph.
things related of Ralph
ers, represented the defense
The Chicago Building So-
ilate Court, in which Mrs.
n a bond as surety. Objec-
the attorneys, when the
court and qualified under
she possessed certain prop-
careful investigation, the
she did not own. She was
d, and the legal men had
indicting her for perjury.

LPH MOSES
actions with the man Ralph
does not hesitate to bro-
Twice he has had trouble
bonds, but he has succeeded
them thrown out.
eat surprise in which the prom-
to at the commencement
plied, has already proven a
ference to other attorneys,
record where considerable
d, to say nothing of vaxa-
ment. Ralph appears to
rank of those bondsmen
with suspicion by all prac-
d they do not hesitate to
him.

RES.

IGFIELD, ILL.
ch to The Tribune.
, July 1.—The boarding-
ibin, corner of Fifth and
is city, caught fire this
lmost entirely consumed.
e was saved. Loss, $3,000;
nklin of Philadelphia for

TLANTA, GA.
y 1.—Clarke's cotton fac-
miles east of Atlanta, is
$30,000. The property was

LUMBUS, O.
y 2.—A fire in Neil's Stock-
urned three large stables
hay. Loss, about $10,000.
ord, of Hartford, Conn.,
Springfield, Mass., $900.

SFIELD, LA.
ily 1.—Four stores burned
ed at $25,000; insurance

INSANITY.
ch to The Tribune.
e., July 1.—A special to
on Sunday last J. H. Cope-
eswood, a remote interior
unty, set fire to his house
,000 in cash and himself.
in't stay with him, he un-
her get out of the burn-
suddenly attacked with

INDIANS.
—A special from Austin
d of a fight between the
y of Indians at the head
Indian was killed and
rest escaped. The State
es and pack-mules. They
dians."

HIC NOTES.
—The Union Mill sold
The United States sloop-
ft at daylight for St.

CIDE.
July 1.—Lieut McCauley
of losses at the gaming
involved through losses

se beautified by Glenn's
soon. Avoid counterfeits.

POLITICAL.

A Democratic Councilman of Cincinnati Sent to Jail for a Year.

He Fell Up-Stairs with a Ballot-Box and Broke It Open;

Whereby Several Persons Were Elected Who Had Else Suffered Defeat.

The Maine Democratic Convention Held Yesterday at Bangor.

Some of the Resolutions of the California Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 1.—A. F. Clark, a Democratic Councilman, and well known as a local politician, was sentenced to-day by Judge Swing, in the United States Court, to twelve months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50 for tampering with election returns last fall. Clark was a Judge of Election in the Eighth Ward. After the ballots had been counted and sealed up according to law, Clark took possession of them. When the package was returned the seal had been broken and enough ballots had been altered to change the result on two county officers. Clark set up the defense that he accidentally broke open the package by falling up-stairs. The package contained the votes for Congressmen, and the election was held under the scrutiny of United States Supervisors. Judge Hoadley, of Oregon-Electoral-College fame, who is Clark's counsel, proposes to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, with the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the United States Election laws. Last fall, when the Democrats were invited by Judge Baxter to name from their own party one-half of the Supervisors to be appointed, they declined, and Judge Hoadley made a lengthy argument to show that the Supervisor law was unconstitutional, and in violent conflict with the reserved rights of the States. This point he wants to have settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. At the same election J. J. Kelly, Democratic Alderman, persuaded a stranger from Pittsburg to go to the polls and vote. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine. A Lieutenant of Police, acting under instructions of the Democratic Police Commissioners, drove one of the United States Supervisors away from a voting-place. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to a fine of $50. In view of these and other convictions, the Democrats here think the freedom of elections is impossible under the present law, and they are in entire sympathy with the efforts of the majority in Congress to clear away all obstacles to the free use of the ballot-box.

MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., July 1.—The Democratic State Convention was held to-day, and Gov. Garcelon was renominated by acclamation.

Following is the platform:

Resolved, That the partisan acts of Congress that withdraws the control of elections from honest electors and places it in the custody of the tools of the Executive, are not designed to secure an honest election, but to enable a fraudulent Administration to perpetuate its power.

Resolved, That the power to buy up the refuse of every city under the name of Deputy-Marshals without limit as to their number or price and at the expense of the Public Treasury, and power in a single individual minion of the Executive to arrest and imprison with or without warrant any and as many peaceable electors as he may choose to keep from voting, are powers too dangerous to be trusted to any Administration.

Resolved, That we repudiate the attempt of the Democratic members of Congress to secure the repeal of these outrageous and obnoxious enactments; so, against all the traditions of the fathers of our republican system, that we do not hesitate to declare that no appropriation should be made by Congress to carry them into effect; that we condemn action of the Republican leaders in keeping alive the sectional issues and hatreds engendered by the War, and we call upon all true men and patriotic citizens everywhere to recognize no North, no South, no East, no West, but one whole country composed of equal States in one inseparable Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a currency of gold, and silver and paper, the paper to be kept at par with coin at all times, and are in favor of the free unlimited coinage of silver; that we approve the measures of economy and reduction of state expenditures inaugurated by the union of the Democratic and Reform parties in the Legislatures, and insist upon their continuance in future as the only salvation from ruinous taxation and hopeless bankruptcy.

The platform, as agreed upon by the Committee, affirms that the Democratic party, being the only party which has always obeyed and maintained the Federal Constitution, is, therefore, the only one that can be trusted to administer the new organic law of the State; pledges the party to an economical administration, and of the reduction of taxation and its equal and uniform imposition upon all classes of property; condemns Chinese immigration; indorses the course of the Democrats in Congress who secured the passage of the Thurman bill, compelling railroads to pay interest on bonds; declares in favor of legislative control of corporations, and the regulation of freights and fares; and demands the protection of mining industries.

Following are the planks referring to National matters in full:

We believe in an indissoluble union of indestructible States, under the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution in all powers which have not been reserved by the States. As suffrage is a privilege conferred exclusively by the State, each State for itself agreeably to the constitutionally-expressed will of the people thereof, any attempt of the General Government to interfere with elections in the States, or in any of them, is dangerous to the liberties of the people and destructive of the sacredness of the elective franchise, and, therefore, we condemn as unconstitutional and subversive of the freedom of the ballot the odious laws of Republican origin and adoption by which Federal Supervisors of Elections and Deputy-Marshals are empowered to interfere with the registration of voters, and United States troops are stationed at places to intimidate or disfranchise citizens, native and naturalized. In unison with their sympathizers throughout the Republic, the Democrats of California denounce the repeated abuses of the veto by Rutherford B. Hayes, sitting as Executive officer of the Government in defeating the will of the people as expressed by Congress, in his rejection of bills passed by that body to repeal obnoxious and unconstitutional laws during the present special session. The Democracy of California earnestly approve the conduct of the Democrats in both Houses of Congress for their firm adherence to a just determination to repeal the laws by which the rights of voters are interfered with at the instance and under the authority of a Republican Administration to the extremity of depriving citizens of suffrage for the purpose of carrying the elections by force and fraud.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Sacramento at 1 p. m. to-day. It was called to order by J. C. Maynard, Secretary of the State Central Committee. A full delegation was present. J. Campbell Shorb was chosen temporary President, and R. O. Craven Secretary. The Chair appointed a Committee on Credentials. After recess the Committee reported. The Chair then appointed Committees on Permanent Organization, and Order of Business and Platform, and the Convention took a recess till 8 p. m. A strong disposition was manifested to indorse Dr. Glenn, H. B. nominee for Governor, but the opposition to the indorsement was increasing among the delegates. Effort will be made by the H. B. managers, who are in attendance, to induce the Convention to indorse all Democrats on the H. B. ticket, but the proposition meets but little favor, except in the case of a few nominees.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

A man who refuses to give his name, and who claims to be the advertising agent for a commercial paper in Cincinnati, claims that while asleep in the lobby of the Fremont House some one robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued a $300.

John Conlon, alias "Black Jack," and a man named Buchweiler, from New York, stopping at the Fremont House, quarreled over a woman last night in the notorious Bryant Block. Buchweiler received a severe cut in the left arm. No arrests.

James Barnes was locked up at the Armory last night charged with beating the Commercial Hotel. He sneaked out his effects, leaving his board bill unpaid, and since that date has been sneaking into the dining-room occasionally for a meal.

The body of the woman found drowned in the lake at the foot of Forty-fifth street, and which was last evening left at the engine-house at Hyde Park to await the undertaker, was identified last night as that of Mrs. R. J. Prins, reported missing yesterday morning. The Coroner's undertaker, Elton, and a relative of the deceased named Dexter, went out to Hyde Park late last night, and after identification brought the body to her late residence, No. 353 Vernon avenue. No cause except melancholia can be given for Mrs. Prins' action. She has always lived happily enough to outward appearances. Born the daughter of Louis Cohn, a prominent cigar-maker. She was married to Mr. Prins about seven years. The marriage was blessed with four children, the eldest 6 years, and the youngest 4 months old. Mr. Prins is a prominent clothier and hatter at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

Constable A. K. Hall has been making himself notorious again. He has always been notorious, and many are going about town who are ready to swear that he is not at all times in his right mind. Yesterday he went into his landlady's room at No. 370 State street, and, while she was preparing dinner for her family, seized and began maltreating and abusing her. He choked and kicked her into submission, and then took her south in an Archer avenue street car. A transfer was made at Halsted street, and, upon reaching Justice Fleming's office at No. 4,025 Halsted street, the poor woman was locked up for three hours in the Justice shop. She implored to be allowed to go home to her family, as her three children were unprovided for, but the Constable was relentless. At 4 o'clock Hall came in with the Justice, and she was commanded to give up $4 before being restored to liberty. She had only $3, and after a little nickering the case was compromised for that amount, Hall stating that there was no prosecution. The poor woman reached home half dead from fright and the maltreatment she had received. There were no papers in the case, and no charges were preferred against her. To-day she will have Hall arrested for swindling and kidnapping.

PAUL GROTTKAU.

The Socialist Leader as Seen Through German Spectacles.

The acknowledged leader of the Socialistic party in the City of Chicago is Paul Grottkau, a fugitive from Berlin, Germany. He is extreme in his views, narrow, ignorant, and, in a measure, shrewd and eloquent. He is a man of much personal magnetism, though cowardly in his instincts and methods. Though for many years a resident of Chicago, he does not speak the English language, and, apparently, does not care to learn. He knows little of American institutions, and is an agitator and a revolutionist by instinct and education. He is more to be feared, perhaps, than any man of his class in Chicago, not because he has the courage to carry out his schemes, but because he has the power to set a movement on foot which he may not be able to control or stop. From Mr. Richard Michaelis, editor of the *Neue Freie Presse*, a reporter for THE TRIBUNE obtained yesterday some interesting facts concerning this insurrectionary plebeian. By trade he is a bricklayer, and is now somewhere in the neighborhood of 30 years of age. Some years since he was picked up by Von Schweitzer, one of the greatest Socialistic leaders of Berlin, who discovered his ability to speak to the rabble. He trained Grottkau, and gave him ideas and topics for the display of his oratory. He became noted, and was employed after a while by the Trades Unions as an agitator. Von Schweitzer died, and Grottkau became more prominent than before. He, in a measure, took the place of his illustrious leader, having some of his ability and but little of his cognizance. A paper was started in Berlin called the *Freie Presse*, and Grottkau was placed in the position of Sitz-Redacteur, a position not known to American journalism. The person who assumes this place is the advertised editor of the paper, and responsible for its utterances. Men of cultivation and learning do not like the German jails, and, in order that they may escape incarceration, they usually hoist the name of some man whom they employ for this purpose, who has no other duty to perform than to go to jail when required. Such was the editorial duties of Herr Paul Grottkau. One day he was wanted by the Government for something which had been written and published by the real editor. He became frightened, and abandoned his party, abandoned his paper, and, with the money he had received for the duties he was paid to discharge but failed to, he ran away and came to America. He had no sooner arrived here than he began to denounce the institutions of which he knew nothing, and to stir up his countrymen to sedition and violence.

"Has Grottkau a large following in Chicago?" asked the reporter.

"Larger than that of all the others combined. Yet he is so ignorant of our institutions that he was recently talking about the election of a Postmaster and a Collector for the Port of Chicago."

"I see that he does considerable talking. What sort of sentiments does he express to here?"

"They are apt to be quite violent. For instance: At a meeting last week he told the crowd he was addressing that it was their duty to go to the newspaper offices in the evening, and if they found that they were printing any attacks on the Red flag to demand that those articles be suppressed, and, if that were not done, to pie the forms and whip the editors. He suggested that they should have a committee to attend to this special business of threshing editors and pieing forms, and that was the only way in which they could bring the anti-Communistic press to their milk. He was cheered and applauded. He pointed out a reporter that was present and said, 'Here is one of these hounds who comes to report our meetings, and caricatures our speeches. Perhaps the best thing to do is to wring his neck. He certainly ought to be well whipped.' You can judge from this instance of the character of this man's addresses."

"Intelligent Germans know better. Why do they follow him?"

"They have no one to take his place. He has no political wisdom. During the last election some of the Socialistic leaders were purchased for money by the Democratic party, and Grottkau did not even know it."

What is the reason the Germans leave the Republican party and vote the Socialist ticket?"

"I will tell you. The Germans acknowledge that the Republican party has freed the country from slavery; that it has done more for free labor than the Democratic party; that it has done more for the Germans in America than any other party. Yet they claim that the Republican party has tolerated corruption within its own ranks by allowing notorious swindlers to go free. Not only are they allowed to go free, but they are allowed to go into their Conventions and to take a prominent part in politics. They allow men like Myers, of the Bee-Hive Bank, to walk about the streets unpunished. When the Socialist asks why these men are not punished, they are told there is no law for it. They want to know who is responsible for there not being any law, and they are answered it is the Republican party. Thus they see that there is plenty of law to punish a man for stealing a loaf of bread, but no law to punish a man who robs a poor man of the earnings of a lifetime. They think that the very fact that the Republican party has made no effort to cure these ills either shows that they are in sympathy with criminals and bank swindlers, or at least that they don't care to punish them, and that the party thus has no sympathy with the people."

"Do you think Gov. Cullom will allow these men to parade on the Fourth of July?"

"I don't know what Cullom will do. I would not if I were he. Gov. Cullom can't get the votes of these men by any half-way policy. If he flatters himself that he can get these men to vote for his re-election, he is greatly mistaken. No workingman who reads a newspaper will vote for him because of his veto of the so-called 'Truck bill.' That bill was considered by a great many fair-minded men as in the interest of the workingmen, as it authorized their payment in cash. All these things work against the Republican party, and give much ease to Grottkau prominence and strength. Cullom has done more to injure the Republican party than any other ten men in it combined."

Building in St. John, N. B.

The amount of building that has been done in St. John, N. B., since the great fire there is shown in an elaborate article in the *Globe* of that city. The two years give a total of 413 brick and stone buildings, at a cost of $4,023,000, and 699 wooden buildings, at a cost of $691,602. Besides, there have been built in the city, outside the burnt districts, in 1878-'79, buildings valued at $100,000, and in 1877-'78 building at $62,000. The estimated total value of the buildings erected in the city during the two years would, therefore, be $5,106,602.

A Grim Joke from Beaconsfield.

Lord Beaconsfield said to a member of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who came to tell him recently that the Chamber intended to vote resolutions condemnatory of the Ministerial policy on the Eastern question: "I have heard a great deal about Manchester 'clavd cotton,' which is disgracing the English name in China. Please tell your Chamber that I: they attend to my business I will try and attend to theirs."

"DISORDERLY."

That's the Charge Against Mrs. Duane and Her Companion.

Her Wild Story Regarding a Well-Known Lawyer.

His Statement as to the Relations Existing Between Them.

The arrest of two women in a buggy on Erie street, near Clark, about 11 o'clock last night, created some excitement in the neighborhood, but the cause thereof—or rather the story told by one of the women—related to W. W. O'Brien, the well-known criminal lawyer. It was he who had the "ladies" locked up, one of them having "made his life a burden" for a long time back by following him. Within two weeks she had been particularly attentive, and, suspecting that she had some ulterior object, he put detectives on her track to learn what she was after, and who, if anybody, was urging her on. Last evening she and a companion drove up to Mr. O'Brien's house several times, but, not seeing him, went away. He noticed them just after returning home at the hour stated, and called a policeman, and had them taken to the Chicago Avenue Station. Mr. O'Brien was very angry at their persistency in dogging him when he got there, and was unable to control himself, so he struck the woman a terrible blow in the face with his fist, making a gash in her forehead from which the blood flowed freely. She was taken down to a cell without having received medical attention, though the wound was a slight one.

A REPORTER SAW HER

half an hour subsequently. Her forehead and left cheek were covered with coagulated blood, and there was a bunch as large as a walnut over the left eyebrow. She complained of a pain in her head and wanted a doctor. She is a small, slim-built woman, coarse and repulsive, and had evidently been drinking, though she talked coherently enough.

In order to find out who and what she was, and the reason for the arrest, the reporter proceeded to interview her.

"What is your name?"

"Martha Duane."

"How old are you?"

"Thirty-four."

"Where do you live?"

"I moved to-day to No. 115 South Canal street, corner of Monroe."

"Are you married?"

"Yes."

"Any children?"

"Eight."

"What is the trouble between you and Mr. O'Brien?"

"Oh! not much. I have known him for some time."

"Did you follow him?"

"No. I went after my girl (she works in a restaurant) to bring her home in the buggy. She was not there, and I called on a young lady and asked her to take a ride on the North Side. We rode around a little—took a few turns. The horse wasn't used to turning curves, and wouldn't go very well,—would almost go into the ditch, and——"

"Why were you arrested?"

"I don't know. It was on Erie street."

"Do you know where Mr. O'Brien lives?"

"Not now. Don't. I did in the spring—where he boarded."

"Where was that?"

"No. 200 Erie street."

"Did you ever go to there?"

"I did."

"What for?"

"To see him."

"When was that?"

"On the 14th of April."

"WHY DID YOU WANT TO SEE HIM?"

"He had an appointment to meet me in his office and didn't come, and I got mad and went to his house."

"An appointment at his office?"

"Yes, and that was not the first time. He had made appointments to meet me there for years. Who are you?" said Mrs. Duane, suddenly.

"I am a reporter."

"Well, I am glad you are; now you can get the whole story. The blackguard put me in prison for three days, and wouldn't let me see a lawyer or a reporter, and he had me fined $100 and tried to send me to the Bridewell, but I took an appeal."

"Have you ever been in the Bridewell?"

"Never, sir."

"Has your husband been there?"

"Yes, two or three times on O'Brien's account."

"Why did O'Brien have him committed?"

"He put him there so that he could sleep with me. I have two bastards by him—twins, a boy and a girl, one named after him, and the other after the mother."

"How old are they?"

"Two years and four months."

"How long have you known Mr. O'Brien?"

"Since February, 1875."

"Where did you get acquainted with him?"

"In his office."

"Why were you there?"

"WE HAD A LAWSUIT

against the Pan-Handle Road."

"When did your intimacy commence?"

"In November, 1875."

"Have you seen him recently?"

"Not until to-night, when he called an officer, and ran before the buggy to stop me."

"What threats have you made any threats against him?"

"No."

"You don't like him, do you?"

"I don't hate him."

"How long since he ceased to visit you?"

"He was at my house twice in April last."

"Did he leave you?"

"No, he did not. He promised to send me to Canada and shield me from the scandal here. I asked him for money and he struck me. He wanted to know if $25 or $30 was enough. I told him it was not for me and his two children."

"How much did you want?"

"I wanted him to send me to Canada and to give me something in pocket, so that when I landed there I and the children wouldn't be hungry. I didn't ask any amount."

"Did he ever give you any money?"

"He gave me $95 on the 4th of last September."

"Any besides that?"

"Yes, several times."

"WHERE IS YOUR HUSBAND?"

"He knows the whole story now. O'Brien sent another of his fancy women to him, and she told him."

"What did he do?"

"He almost murdered me, and took my furniture, robbed my house and left me."

"Where does he live?"

"At No. 148 Desplaines street; I moved from there to Canal street."

"Did you take your children?"

"Yes, all of them except the eldest boy; he works for himself."

"Haven't you been following O'Brien lately?"

"I haven't seen him but once since, he arrested me before, and that was on the street cars as he rode by."

At this moment the reporter heard footsteps behind him, and learned who was coming by a remark of Mrs. Duane. "There comes the —— now.

I'LL PAY YOU, O'BRIEN, FOR THIS;

see if I don't. How many times did you come to my house, you nasty, dirty old brute? You followed me home, and I had to make a bed in the cellar for you, you dirty, nasty old brute."

"You are a thief and a blackmailer," said O'Brien.

"You are a liar," rejoined Mrs. Duane.

"You stole two pictures out of my office," said O'Brien.

"I have pictures that you gave me," replied Mrs. Duane.

And then she left the bars and sat down in a corner, evidently not wishing to talk any more.

The reporter then went to the adjoining cell where

THE OTHER WOMAN

was locked up. Her name is Mollie Franks, and she lives at No. 16 West Lake street. She was under the influence of liquor, but was very commung, and didn't know anything. Mrs. Duane had called and asked her to take a ride. She had had one drink (beer) alone before starting, and the two had one apiece. She does housework for a living.

Going to Mrs. Duane's apartment again, the reporter asked what she did for a livelihood, and she said she worked out by the day,—did housework, washing, and occasionally scrubbing.

This is her story, and now for

THE OTHER SIDE

"In the fall of 1874," said Mr. O'Brien, "these people, Duane, his wife, and seven children, were sent out of Cincinnati as paupers, and given transportation to Chicago. When they got to Richmond, Ind., the conductor demanded tickets for all, and the woman attacked him. He stopped the train and put them himself. They were taken in by some benevolent person and kept until the next train, the conductor of which brought them here. A couple of days afterwards they came to me and told their story, and I commenced a suit. The case remained in court for nearly two years, but finally, two years ago last summer, it was tried before Judge Rogers, and a judgment was obtained in favor of one of the children for $750. The other cases were to depend upon that. The Supreme Court upset the verdict, on the ground that they hadn't transportation enough, the conductor having sworn that they had only two tickets. In the trial it was my misfortune to have to present the cause of a family in distress, suffering, etc. From that day for about six months that woman was never out of my office from 8 in the morning until 6 at night. Finally I told her I had no business with her; that the case was in the Supreme Court, and she must keep away. Her husband has been in the Bridewell, her son has been in the Bridewell off and on for four years; she has been in the Bridewell herself. But she insisted on coming to the office to such an extent that I took her by the throat and the hair of the head and threw her out. She came with one excuse after another, and finally wanted a divorce from her husband. I told her she couldn't have my services,—that her husband was a better man than she was. She wanted to employ Kettelle or Dunne, but I forbid them having anything to do with her. I had her

ARRESTED IN APRIL A YEAR AGO,

and taken to the Harrison Street Station. She begged, and said if I would let her go she wouldn't come near the office. I did. I wasn't a block from the station when she was by my side. I had her taken in again. She begged, and I let her go, and she joined me again. The officer drove her off, telling her if she followed me he would knock her brains out. A week or two afterwards she came to the office and wanted to have her doctor arrested for procuring an abortion on her. I asked her who the physician was, and she said a Dr. Davis. I told her she was lying, and that if Davis heard her say that he would knock her brains out. I told her to get out of the office. Within the last year I have taken her by the hair of the head and pulled her out, and had her arrested. In Justice Foote's book there is an entry that I let her go because she said she wouldn't trouble me again. Inside of an hour she was back again. I have had her arrested six or seven times within a year. She has followed me on the streets.

FIRST IT WAS DESPERATE LOVE,

and when I drove her out it was revenge. Then she came back and tried to make up, and I had to have her arrested. I had her taken before Summerfield two months ago, and she took a change of venue to Foote, and he gave her $100. She took an appeal, which is now pending in the Criminal Court. Since then Trude, Mills, Johnson, Van Buren, and other lawyers have told me she was after me, and I employed detectives to see if somebody was not back of her trying to make money. To-night she drove up in front of my house several times, and I went and got a policeman and had her locked up."

"WHAT IS HER OBJECT?"

"She told Van Buren that she would follow me to hell to get revenge, and she told Officer Duffey that she would scandalize me, —put children on me; that she would go down into hell to get revenge because I had put her out of the office and had her arrested. She is the mother of thirteen children, and has been married fifteen years and living with her husband right along. She said to Duffy, "I don't care a ——, I am going to get revenge. I will swear he is the father of my children." She is a loathsome creature, and would stink you out of the room if she came in. She has followed me to the hotel of the streets, in the cars to the Court-House, and I have shrank from her for two years, fearing publicity."

Having been referred to

JOHN B. GRIBLER,

Mrs. Duane's attorney, the reporter asked him what he knew.

"She came to me in the Criminal Court," he said, "where I was trying a case, and called me to one side, and asked me if I would defend her; that Billy O'Brien had had her arrested, and she had taken an appeal. I asked her what the charge was, and she said disorderly conduct. I inquired into the facts, and then she told me O'Brien was the father of two children that she had had; that he had ruined her and broken up her home, and she couldn't get rid of him; that he had persecuted her,—had had her arrested, stripped her, and beat her. She referred to the children again, and said I could see that by appearance. I had curiosity and looked at them, but couldn't see that they looked like O'Brien. She was very much excited, and I thought she was crazy. I questioned her closely, and she made very contradictory statements about the parentage of the children. Finally she told me it was about the time Weber was shot; that Weber would be another victim; that if he didn't give her $200 so that she could leave town she would have his life,—would kill him. And she made a motion as if to get something out of her pocket, and I felt and found she had a revolver. I tried to get it, but could not. When I met O'Brien, I notified him to look out."

When searched at the station last night no weapon was found on Mrs. Duane. The charge against her on the book was "disorderly." She will have a hearing before Justice Kauffman at the North Side Police Court this morning.

IN ADDITION

to Mr. O'Brien's denial that he ever had anything to do with this woman beyond acting as her lawyer without pay, it is but mere justice to say that her improbable story does not seem to deserve belief. Her homely personal appearance and a score of other circumstances all go to show that there is no truth in her statements, and that had she not been inflamed with passion and liquor she would not have made them. Had the Supreme Court decided her case the other way, doubtless she never would have gone near him, but the loss of the money which she had made sure of receiving was too much for her.

Buying a Bonnet in Paris.

Bonnet in Harper's Progress.

Directed to the fourth story by the concierge, I ascended and found myself in regal apartments, sparkling in gilt, frescoes, mirrors, and laces. An infinity of confections were upon exhibition, and though their construction justified the prices, they exceeded what I was able to pay. No bonnet for less than $12, and many for $25, and I should have turned away had it not been for the courtesy of the accomplished saleslades. I may apply the word "ladies" in its every acceptation—in manner, in appearance, and in education. Both handsome, the younger past youth, the elder had crossed the meridian of life, and yet either would have "shaken the saintliest of men from his anchorite" by her subtle grace, and liquid voice, and talking eyes; and so they succeeded in selling me a bonnet. How could I resist the influence of two such seductive flatterers and liars? They compelled me to be seated before a mirror, and one bonnet after another adorned my pate; for "she was quite sure she could suit madame. If one was too costly or there was another, hanging upon the next peg, just as beautiful for 18 francs less. If madame did not like the rouge, madame should see herself in the ciel-bleu; it was just madame's color. but then madame was—ah! sitzes belle in anything"; and then these two handsome, crafty females indulged in a dissertation in their own tongue, largely interlarded with English, upon my contructive attractions. This last coup d'état clinched the bargain. The next "madame" who purchased a more expensive article would be still more beautiful, and would undoubtedly bear her charms extolled in still more winning tones. Still, I admire the shrewd philosophy of these people; it made us all happy; they sold their merchandise; I went away in a state of beatitude, is being compared to "flowers and angels and sunbeams, the calmness of moonlight, and the sparkle of champagne." And as I passed away toward the bookshop my meditations were upon the cruel fascinations of these French women. With me their influence had been potential; what would such sway be with the opposite sex? I could find little censure for one who yielded to the spell, whether exercised for good or evil.

Married at Ninety-Eight Years.

Yonkers' Witness.

George Lessard called upon Mr. Desnoyers, a few days ago, to claim his pension due him for his services in the war of 1812. He is 99 years of age, and hale and hearty. Four times has he been married; with his first wife, who lived thirty-three years, when she died; he married his second wife, who died within a year; his third marriage was more fortunate, and, after thirty-one years of happiness, she also departed this life. Last year, for the fourth time, the old veteran entered the matrimonial state, and he appears perfectly contented with life.

The Story a Maine Farmer Tells.

Bangor (Me.) Whig.

A farmer in Holden informed us that, being much annoyed with crows pulling up his corn, he placed a large umbrella in his field in order to frighten them away. Imagine his surprise one wet day in finding a good flock seeking shelter under it from the rain. The umbrella is now used for another purpose.

BINNS' GREAT MILL.

A Yorkshire Inventor's Wonderful Discovery.

Machines that Work Day and Night Without Watchers.

Correspondence New York Times.

LONDON, June 17.—A run of five to six hours from London, northward, takes you to Bradford, in Yorkshire; if you go by the Midland route you travel through a stretch of the most picturesque scenery in England, on the High Peak section of the road. That was my route. My journey ended at a smoky suburb of the great manufacturing town of Bradford. Low Moor is a busy district; it made most of the cannon-balls that the English hurled at Sebastopol during the Crimean War. To the local iron-works has been added some Yorkshire mills, and the latest supplement to the industries of the district is one which promises to revolutionize the mechanical operations of the world. It had been reported to me that Mr. Binns, a practical inventor and designer, had come as near to

THE ATTAINMENT OF PERPETUAL MOTION

as had yet been reached. He had constructed machinery which could be set at work at the beginning of the week, and would go ahead until the end without being touched, so long as the steam-engine continued to work; that the operation of manufacturing proceeded continuously without tending; that the owner locked up his mills at night, and went to bed, while the machines maintained their busy revolutions, turning out miles of silk cords, fringes, trimmings, and other things; that whereas he used to employ scores of hands, he now only needed a stoker, a bookkeeper, and a few cleaners and packers to put up the produce of his automatic mill. "But supposing there is a breakage of the yarn?" I asked. "The machine pauses, mends the break, and goes on again," was the answer. This is a mill to see, I thought, and a few hours ago I found myself at a quiet, unpretentious little house at Oakenshaw, near the Low Moor Railway depot, asking for Mr. Binns.

It surprises you every now and then, in the manufacturing districts in the North of England, to step out of a black, dirty road and a murky atmosphere into a leafy and floral enclosure, a verdant oasis. Such was the humble garden of Mr. Binns, with its green grass, its budding rhododendrons, old-fashioned pansies, daisies, and "lad's love." The master of the house welcomed me, but regretted that I could not see the mill that evening. He said the friend who had shown me the way would explain. This was the reason alleged: Some time ago, Binns, being a man of great inventive resources but little capital, astonished his neighbors with the production of

ENDLESS BANDS

for spindles, window-blinds, and other uses. A circular jointless band or cord was a novelty, and it is the foundation of the new discovery. A company purchased the invention, built a mill to work it, and subsidized Mr. Binns. After a short time the joint-stock investors found that they might exhaust the endless-band market before they made a fortune, and that the newness of the thing and its manufacture were more wonderful than profitable. They invited Mr. Binns to buy the patents back from them. He did so. The mill and all its appliances fell into his hands on easy means of payment. Whether the agreements were now completed, whether the Company was not properly wound up according to law, or whether Binns did not technically fulfill his obligations, is not necessary to the purposes of this article; and there are always two sides to the story of a great litigation. Suffice it to say that soon after Binns came into possession of the mill he made his new discovery, and soon after that Company's lawyers served him with a writ for $100,000. Advised by his own solicitors that he was in for a chancery suit and other legal difficulties that might last ten years, he went straight to the Court of Bankruptcy and filed his petition. This puts an end to all claims and troubles, bringing into one focus the adjudication of all questions, releasing the inventor from every obligation, and enabling him to start life with a clean page. This little story was told to me in the inventor's garden. I went back to the house and offered my sympathy and condolence.

"I feared you did not care to show me the mill," I said.

"Not at all," said Binns, in a strong Northern dialect, "the Court is taking an interest in it, but they'll have finished to-night, and I go into possession again in the morning, and shall be in full work."

"Supposing some person buys the machinery under the bankruptcy."

"It will be no good to anybody!

I DEFY THEM TO DISCOVER MY SECRET;

that's why I haven't patented it. I've had all my wheels and different things manufactured at different shops in various parts of the county, and my brother, who is a tool engineer, has made most of the small things. Nobody could put them together except me. Friends will help me to buy the mill back again; and if they don't I must go into partnership with some big manufacturing firm, and throw into it all my inventions. I don't know that I shouldn't go to America. Some day I will anyhow. They don't seem to be so long taking to a new idea as we are in this country."

"You are not afraid of my seeing the mill and describing it? Not afraid the American machinists will catch the idea at once and adopt it without you?"

"No; if they do. I have other inventions for multiplying the idea in such a way that I could lick them or any others who might find out how to work the machinery. At the same time I meant to ask you, and I do now, not to go overmuch into detail when you write about the mill, so as to leave me nothing to do should I visit the United States."

"To-morrow, then, I may come?"

"I will wait at home for you, and not go to the mill until you arrive," was his answer.

The next day I inspected

THE MILL.

I found in the principal apartment fifteen machines at work quite unattended. They were making silk and woolen cords of all kinds, and in many colors, combinations of silk and woolen, and in many varieties of designs. Large bobbins, charged with material and feeding themselves from endless rolls, revolved round each other upon a large rotating disk of slower movement. It was almost like an economical model of a sun, with a planitary system in motion. Between them traveled yarn in course of working, and this was clothed in many hues and designs by revolving silk. The old method of manufacture was to make the cord in lengths long-wise. Binns' principle is rotary and endless, almost literally without beginning and without end. Each machine is, in fact, the inventor, standing in one of the machines as he spoke, "this would go on forever until it was worn out; but let us put it at a week. It will go on from Monday morning till Saturday night without touching; it is self-feeding, self-taking up, self-acting." He broke a thread; the machine paused, the breakage, and went on again. "The machine runs at the rate of 17,000 revolutions a minute," he said; "that can be increased; and they require no heald, reed, or harness to the warp-threads. The cords are developed and used up in new silk trimming goods, which are woven in combination with the cord, and at this work a girl, at $4 a week, can in that time produce this class of goods of $500 in value; in the endless window-cord, $540; in chain or sash line, $1,300; and this same girl, at $4 a week, in the silk, cotton, and wool-yarn goods, can earn $5,000; for, with the newest machine, just mentioned, she is simply a cleaner and collector."

It is difficult to describe the machine so as to realize it to the mind's eye of the reader; but, with the astronomical simile in your memory, let me add that, first, there is a square bench; on this a flat revolving disk as large as a big Cammonbert cheese; above that from six to a dozen revolving bobbins. The action of the machine

APPEARS TO BE SO SIMPLE

that one wonders at Binns' temerity in showing it and allowing it to be described, even as briefly as it is in this letter. The principle which lies at the bottom of all the operations, and which is no doubt duly secured by patents, is that of the endless spindle-band, which was being made on what I may describe as a horizontal machine. The imperceptible joining is contrived by means of a small steel hook. The bands are all produced at one exact length; there is no join or knot to interfere with the turning of the spindles on which it is used

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

John Deere, Moline, Ill., is at the Palmer.

Capt. B. H. Gilman, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

F. M. Bostwick, U. S. N., is at the Sherman.

Leopold Montold, of Australia, is at the Gardner.

Col. George D. Hill, U. S. A., is at the Tremont.

H. P. Becker, Dixon, Ill., is a guest of the Sherman.

P. W. Olmstead, of Ottawa, Ill., is at the Gardner.

William Lovejoy, of Columbus, O., is at the Gardner.

Judge S. D. Puterbaugh, Peoria, is registered at the Pacific.

Ex-Gov. A. C. Hunt, Denver, is registered at the Tremont.

G. W. Brown and L. A. Garrett, U. S. N., are at the Pacific.

A. Caldwell, Leavenworth, Kan., is domiciled at the Palmer.

George B. Hopkins, Madison, Wis., is stopping at the Tremont.

E. Kuhn, Stuttgart, Germany, is one of the guests of the Palmer.

Thomas Creamer, Richmond, Ind., is among the guests of the Palmer.

The Rev. Canon Mulock, Brockville, Can., is registered at the Sherman.

D. Stewart and J. M. Dennison, Baltimore, are among yesterday's arrivals at the Pacific.

The telegraph yesterday announced the accidental death, in Boston, of a nephew of Gen. P. H. Sheridan. The General has no nephews in Boston, or anywhere else.

Ex-Superintendent of Police Hickey has been appointed Marshal of the day for the tournament to be given at Dexter Park on the Fourth for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd.

The new law fixing the compensation of jurors in all courts of record at $1.50 per day went into effect yesterday. The law limiting the number of jurors in Coroner's cases to six each also went into effect.

The Central Committee of the Fiatists belonging to the "Judge" Felch faction held a meeting last evening at the Tremont House, with the aforesaid legal party in the chair. As usual, nothing of interest was done.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 75 degrees; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 79; 3 p. m., 79; 6 p. m., 75. Barometer a. 8 a. m., 29.63; 8 p. m., 29.56.

William M. Tureman, the unfortunate possessor of a mind diseased, after being found insane and a pauper by a jury in the County Court Monday afternoon, was taken to Jefferson Monday evening, where he will receive the usual attentions.

Charles Hulke, an employe in Keller's picture-frame factory at No. 32 Illinois street, while attending a circular saw at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon had three fingers cut from the left hand. He was taken to his home and attended by Drs. Davis and Marr.

G. C. Kimball, General Manager of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, C. E. Perkins, Vice-President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and R. R. Cable, Assistant to the President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, are at the Pacific.

Edward Noonan, driving a delivery wagon for William McCarthy, while backing up to the sidewalk in front of Hyde's building, at the corner of River and Michigan streets, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, accidentally cuffized his load. Noonan was thrown to the ground and rather severely injured about the head.

Gottlieb Briglis, 34 years of age, and only six weeks from Germany, was taken suddenly ill with cramps at the corner of Van Buren and Market streets. He was cared for in a neighboring saloon for several hours, but, becoming worse at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he was sent to the County Hospital for treatment.

The third annual reunion of the graduates of Kinzie School took place Monday at the residence of Mr. James Harman, the Principal. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Walter Gibbons; Vice-President, Annie Smith; Recording Secretary, Paul Mason; Corresponding Secretary, William J. Erran; Treasurer, Emma Cormier.

Henry Kuhl, a laborer in the yard of the Chicago Blasting Company, on Archer avenue, was stricken down while at work, at 11:30 yesterday forenoon, by a lump of ore falling upon him from a pile. His left leg was so badly crushed between the knee and thigh that it was thought amputation would be necessary. Kuhl is 28 years of age, and boards at No. 802 Archer avenue.

The Executive Committee of the Exposition held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the Secretary. Contracts for the improvements and repairs decided upon at a special meeting a week ago were awarded. The work will be done during the present month, in order that exhibitors may commence their preliminary work on the 1st of August.

The Germania Maennerchor, the leading German Singing Society in the city, gives its first summer-night festival and concert at Baum's Park Place Pavilion, corner of Indiana and Cottage Grove avenues, this evening. The concert programme is an unusually fine one and will be under the direction of Hans Balatka. All that is needed to make the affair a success is good weather.

Willie Johnson, 4 years of age, living with his parents at No. 61 Chicago avenue, was run down at 5:15 yesterday afternoon at the corner of Bremer street and Chicago avenue, by a hack, the driver of which drove away so rapidly that his name and number were not ascertained. The boy was taken to his home, and a physician who attended him found a severe scalp wound, which he, however, did not consider dangerous.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Ole Wilson, a young painter, who was accidentally killed by falling from a scaffold while at work in the Oriental Building on LaSalle street; and upon Henry Wiley, an employe of Arthur Christin's soda-water factory, at No. 364 Halsted street, who died of injuries received by a fall while attempting to enter his sleeping apartment in the third story from the outside of the building.

A party of artists and special correspondents, consisting of A. H. Siegfied, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and *Scribner's Monthly*; J. M. Barnes, of the *Christian Observer* and special artist for *Scribner's*, and Lacune Wilson, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, passed through the city yesterday, registering at the Tremont. They are on their way to Lake Itasca, and thence by canoe to LaCrosse, sketching and making pen-pictures en route.

Charles Kinzlie, 8 years of age, living with his parents at No. 69 Vedder street, was run down at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by one of F. Schroeder's coal wagons just as he alighted from a street-car at the corner of Larrabee and Vedder streets. A physician who attended the little fellow at his home says his injuries may result fatally. It is said the wagon was driven at a great rate of speed, and out of the way in which it ought to have been running.

A meeting of Scandinavian Communists was held at Aurora Turner Hall Monday to condemn the course of the Scandinavian press in regard to the Silver-Leaf Grove row. One of the Bohemian sharpshooters was announced to speak, but failed to put in an appearance. Speeches were made by Messrs. Peterson, Thorsmark, Smith, Johnson, and Larsen. A number of resolutions were adopted commending the course taken by the Bohemian sharpshooters, and a collection was taken up to defray their expenses for legal services.

Dr. Waters, of this city, yesterday received a telegram from Prof. F. L. Patton, now in New York, conveying some intelligence which will be of interest to orthodox Presbyterians in Chicago. This was to the effect that the Professor had cabled to London his absolute declination of the call extended to him to accept the Chair of Apologetic Theology in the Presbyterian University there. Prof. Patton is at present taking what might be called a working vacation, and preaches every Sabbath in Dr. Hall's church in New York. He will not return to Chicago before Aug. 1.

The regular monthly meeting of the Clinical Society of Rahnemann Hospital was held last evening at the Grand Pacific, Dr. Von Tagen in the chair, and a fair attendance present. Several clinical cases were reported by Drs. W. A. Shepherd, of Dundee, Ill., and others. Dr. Lee'itt read the report of the Bureau of Obstetrics, which consists of answers to questions on this branch of medical science propounded by members and others. Dr. Ludlam reported a case of an operation on an ovarian tumor twelve days ago, the patient being still living. The meeting closed with the usual informal discussion of the cases presented.

J. W. Jackson, of 391 West Lake street, while purchasing some lumber in Russell's planing-mill, corner of Fulton and Desplaines streets, yesterday morning, was accidentally caught in a belt-saw, and had his right leg cut open from the ankle to the knee. Dr. O. B. Howe was called in, but, owing to the great loss of blood, said nothing could be done. After being taken home, however, it was decided to amputate the leg, and the operation was performed by Dr. Howe, assisted by Drs. Reeves and Hunt, but Mr. Jackson died in an hour from the shock. He was 59 years old, and leaves a wife and three sons.

The North Town Board of Review, which is composed of the Supervisor, Assessor, and Town Clerk, yesterday looked over the property on Dearborn avenue, Pine and Rush streets, with a view to determine whether there was any cause of complaint in regard to the real-estate assessments. It appears that Mr. P. E. Stanley, representing the Taxpayer's Union, an association of property-owners, complained to the Assessor that the figures on certain property, notably that of Perry H. Smith, George L. Dunlap, and other citizens, were too high. But the Board of Review, after a full examination, came to the conclusion that the figures must stand, the only alteration made being the reduction by $100 of one assessment.

If any faith can be put in a rumor, there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the members of the Fire Department at the prospect of a reduction of 25 per cent in the salaries, it not being believed that a quarter of the force will be discharged. According to one report, a meeting of representatives of the several battalions has been held, and a resolution adopted to strike in case the Chief carries out the instructions of the Mayor's circular. A second rumor is that the subject of reduction is being talked of with a view to united action,—either to quit or submit. The matter is kept as secret as possible, not even "confidential" statements being made at present. A few days, however, will develop exactly what foundation there is for the reports now in circulation.

Mrs. R. J. Prins, of No. 353 Vernon avenue, is missing. She put her three children, the youngest 4 months old and the eldest 6 years, in the back yard at half past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, telling them to play there. Then she went out of the house without saying anything to the servant, who supposed she was going to the market. Mrs. Prins had not made her toilet, having on a light wrapper and a dark straw hat. She is 25 years of age, short and stout; has dark brown hair and a fair complexion. Her front teeth are defective and their condition is easily noticeable. Her domestic relations were the happiest, but she has been melancholy all the spring from some unknown cause. The most thorough search yesterday afternoon and evening failed to discover her whereabouts, and it is feared that, in a fit of mental abberration, she has drowned herself.

A singular accident, attended with fatal results, occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon in the yard attached to J. K. Russell's mill, on Fulton street. William Johnson, of No. 861 West Lake street, came to the mill for some lumber, and, while he was waiting for his order to be filled, another man named Henry Clark, also after lumber, drove his wagon into the inclosure. Johnson, in order to avoid the wagon, stepped upon a saw frame, and the wagon in backing up accidentally struck the lever attached to the saw, and set it into motion. The saw buzzed around, cutting Mr. Johnson severely about the knee and right leg. He was taken to his home and attended by Dr. S. Hunt, who found it necessary to amputate the limb. The unfortunate man lingered until 4:45 yesterday afternoon, when death ensued. The Coroner will make a complete investigation to-day.

The North Division High-School alumni held their second annual reunion last evening at Martine's Hall, on Chicago avenue, near Clark street. There was a large attendance of graduates, and the programme passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. After the opening overture by the orchestra, President Thomas Cannon, class of '78, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to on behalf of the class of '79. Miss Victoria C. Adams sang a solo, Miss Melinda Marcuse read the association paper, and Miss Belle Booth gave an instrumental selection. Miss Nelly McKain read the class history and prophecy, Miss Fannie Lynch gave a pleasing vocal selection, and Lawrence M. Ennis delivered an oration, "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy." After the musical and literary features of the entertainment the alumni filled out the evening with dancing and banqueting, the reunion breaking up shortly after midnight.

The Democracy are very much displeased with Mayor Harrison, and ever since he assumed the duties of his office a howl has been going up from the rank and file,—not that he has not been able to meet all demands upon him, but that he has failed to keep his promises. Yesterday a move was put on foot by the unterrified looking to calling a meeting of the City Central Committee, to get some expression on the subject, the purpose being to publicly say what the members feel, which is that he has entirely failed to represent those who elected him. Another movement was also put on foot looking to repudiating him, etc., and for this purpose a meeting at the Palmer House Friday evening has been called by what is known as the Tammany faction of his party. The time for the meeting of the Central Committee has not been agreed upon as yet, even if one is held, but if one is, there will be music, for the managers are worked up to such an extent that they are prepared to do almost anything.

At the Second Baptist Church last evening, J. T. Robers was ordained to preach, in accordance with the forms of that denomination. The occasion brought out a very large congregation, among whom were most of the active ministers of that Church in the city. The exercises were commenced with singing and prayer, led by the Rev. E. O. Taylor and Dr. Peddie. The Rev. Dr. Lorimer preached the ordination sermon, taking for his text the words: "Behold, a sower went forth to sow." The sermon was appropriate to the occasion, and the minister was compared to the sower, and the necessity of sowing good, vital seed was eloquently and forcibly impressed. The Rev. L. Raymond made the ordination prayer, which was accompanied by the laying of hands upon the head of the candidate. The hand of fellowship on behalf of the ministers was extended by the Rev. Robert Allison, and the charge was delivered by the Rev. James Patterson. The impressive and solemn exercises closed with singing by the choir and the benediction by the candidate.

BI-METALLIC LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bi-Metallic League, lately organized in this city, was held yesterday afternoon at the Palmer House. On motion of S. S. Hayes the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all persons who are in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver, to constitute a part of the circulating medium of the United States, be invited to become members of this Association by remitting to the Treasurer, Henry H. Nash, Esq., Cashier of the National Bank of Illinois, at Chicago, contributions of $1 or more, which will constitute each person so remitting a member of the Bi-Metallic League, all such contributions to be expended in disseminating information upon the subject of free coinage by circulars, pamphlets, and public speaking.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to prepare and send out a circular embracing the call of the original meeting at which this League was organized, together with the six articles of organization and the names and address of its officers and of the members of its committees.

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare a petition of a general character, urging the adoption by Congress of free coinage of silver and obtain signatures to the same, and send them on from time to time, to be laid before the House and Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary, George N. Jackson (67 Metropolitan Block), be appointed Solicitor for the League and authorized to solicit and collect contributions, and deposit the same with the Treasurer.

SOUTH PARK.

The Board of South Park Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President Morgan in the chair.

Mr. Theodore Phinney, President of the Union Lime & Cement Works of Chicago, presented a drawing of the system of grading, concrete, and block pavement, in use in London and Paris. He illustrated a plan for such a pavement, which was to be puddled and reduced by a heavy pressure of steam before it was put down, and he stated that it could be built for $1.60 per square yard. He contended that this pavement would not disintegrate, and pointed to the pavements in the two cities named, which had been in constant use for a period of eight years without showing any perceptible wear, as an illustration of its durability.

A resolution was passed extending the invitation of the Board to Brig.-Gen. J. T. Torrence to bring the First Brigade, N. G., together in the East Park, near the lake-shore, and hold an encampment about the 1st of September.

The plan for a fountain, submitted by Burnham & Root, was adopted. It will cost $3,400.

Some talk was indulged in respecting a pheaton-house. The plan which was first submitted it was found would cost $800 more than the appropriation for that purpose, and a cheaper plan was submitted yesterday. It was a question of long consideration as to which of the plans should be adopted. It was finally decided to adopt the first and best plan.

The matter of the Michigan-avenue boulevard did not come up yesterday, as the Commissioners stated that an assessment would have to be levied and measurements taken before anything definite could be done.

JUNE FIRES.

The following is the monthly report of Capt. Bullwinkle, of the Fire-Insurance Patrol, for June, 1879: Total number of alarms, 48, and stills, 30. The causes are as follows: Chimney fires, 8; spontaneous combustion, 7; false, 9; unknown, 6; spark from locomotive, 5; explosion of kerosene lamp, 4; children with matches, 4; sparks on roof, 4; carelessness, 4; incendiary, 3; smoke issuing from windows, 2; maliciousness, 2; grease on stove, 2; communicated, 2; and 1 each, mattress against stove-pipe, bonfire, explosion of gasoline stove, watchman discovering fire from tower, defective chimney, upsetting furnish on stove, mice and matches, spark among shavings, gas explosion, carelessness in handling fire-pots, overheated flue, ignition of tar, steam issuing from windows, rekindling, boys with fire-crackers, explosion of oil-stove, overheated iron, and cigar-stub too near clothing. Of the buildings 24 were brick and 25 were frame, and were occupied as follows: Dwellings, 19; barns, 6; furnished rooms, 3; millinery stores, 3; saloons, 2; planing-mills, 2; restaurants, 2; tov stores, 2; and 1 each, picture-frame manufactory, harness shop, tannery, furniture manufactory, flour and feed mill, stained-glass manufactory, machine shop, tin and hardware store, liquor store, mirror manufactory, tenement house, wholesale drug-store, wholesale tobacco store, foundry, office, dry-goods store. Total insurance involved, $206,805.55; total loss, $34,225.87; total loss to insurance as far as settled and partially agreed upon, $33,875.80.

THE CITY-HALL.

The police will be paid their May salaries to-day, and the Fire Department to-morrow.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $3,256 from the Water Department and $323 from the Comptroller.

All of the saloon-licenses expired Monday. Yesterday about fifty were renewed. This is a good start.

Six cases of scarlet fever and three of measles were reported to the Health Department yesterday. Both of these diseases appear to be on the increase.

The City Clerk was yesterday instructed not to grant any saloon-licenses in the vicinity of the Jones School on Harrison and State streets and Fifth avenue.

The Commissioner of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for supplying 250,000 sewer brick to be used in the West Division to Hupe & Kretenstein, at their bid of $6.95 per thousand.

The City Treasurer paid out $77,000 yesterday to the Merchants' National Bank to meet the local debt incurred a year ago in carrying coupons, and $23,858 to meet interest on the water bonds, now payable in New York.

The Building Committee has been called to meet to-morrow afternoon, and the experts appointed to assist them in investigating the charges in reference to the new City-Hall have been requested to meet with them.

The Comptroller yesterday dispensed with the services of five employes,—four men and one lady. It is proposed in a day or two to supply their places with two new persons, only one of whom, however, has been agreed upon, a Mr. Giraux.

In the Water Department the employes were busy yesterday making out a list of delinquents with a view to putting the turn-off man at work. Persons who have not paid their water-tax will save themselves much inconvenience by giving attention to the same at once.

Permits were issued yesterday to Alice L. and Elizabeth Barnard to erect two three-story dwellings at Nos. 378 and 380 Chicago avenue, to cost $7,000; and to Simon Mundell to erect a two-story and basement dwelling and barn, Michigan avenue, south of Twenty-second street, to cost $15,000.

The contractors on the Fullerton avenue conduit have just completed the dredging of the river to admit of boats reaching the site of the proposed engine-house in connection with the work, and they say that, since they have secured means of transporting material, the work will be pushed to completion. They expect to have the conduit in working order by the first of the month, though the contract allows them until Sept. 1 to complete it.

In reference to the order of the Council directing the Commissioner of Public Works to work the laborers on the streets only eight hours per day, that official has made no order. He says it is something new to him, but he will only be too glad to enforce it if it results in his getting eight honest hours' work out of the employes every day. If the enforcement of the order is insisted upon, he says he will require an improvement in the class of employes, and also that each person earns what he is paid.

Fire-Marshal Benner yesterday tested an invention by which four engines may concentrate their strength upon one stream. The test was made on Field & Leiter's building, and a stream was thrown forty feet higher than the flagstaff, which is 187 feet high, or 217 feet in all. A horizontal stream was thrown 300 feet. Two trucks have been fitted out with these contrivances, and three more are to be purchased at once, and the Marshal believes that hereafter there will be no trouble reaching the highest roofs in the city in case of fire.

HERE IS A COLOR WAR.

"Dr." Washington was around yesterday wondering why it was that he had not been assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Pest-House,—a position to which he claims he was appointed some weeks ago. Commissioner De Wolf gave him very little satisfaction, but in the interview he had with him it cropped out that one of the objections to the "Doctor" was an intimation that he was of unsound mind. Be this as it may, the individual of many names and offices, but of no uncertain color, is still on the ragged edge. But he does not propose to be beaten, and Dr. De Wolf's persisting in denying his claims has prompted him to hire an attorney, and there is music ahead. He talks long and loud about De Wolf's prejudice against his color, and this morning he will have Messrs. Wickersham, Richbinson, and others before the Commissioner to argue his merits or demerits, and, this failing, a mandamus to compel De Wolf to appoint him is threatened. His attorney, S. R. Keough, prompted by a large retainer, says he will fight to the bitter end, and told a reporter yesterday afternoon that, if there was no other way to get his client into the Pest-House, he should insist upon his going and getting the small-pox. He says that he has sat up at night looking up authorities, and has annoyed the owners of libraries to an unbearable extent, and will win his case even if he has to advise his client to take croton-oil baths. If he cannot get the "Doctor" in the Pest-House as Superintendent, he will have him there as a patient. He's bound to win, and his client is so worked up that he is just a little unscrupulous on the subject.

THE MAYOR AND HIS FRIENDS.

The fact that the Mayor had announced that thirty-three of the hundreds seeking places would be put to work yesterday had the effect to surround the rookery with the old-time crowd. Every ward and nationality was represented, and each individual, having been promised by his Honor, was confident that he was one of the thirty-three. They were there early and remained late, and it turned out that they all had to go away disappointed, just as they have every day for the last ten weeks. To say that they were angry does not begin to express their feelings, for they have long since tired of being trifled with. Many of them had wives and children at home, whose bread was depending upon Mr. Harrison's motion, and, being disappointed again, their condition of mind is better imagined than described; and, while they went away in absolute distress, there was not one of them but was threatening revenge on the Mayor and the party he pretends to represent. A reporter made some inquiry in their behalf, prompted by his sympathies, and the most he could learn was that the list of thirty-three had been prepared, and was stuffed away in some of the pigeon-holes where no one could see it, and where few could learn whose names were on it. It was not until a late hour that it could be traced out, and then it was found in the possession of Commissioner Waller, who, upon being asked what he proposed to do about it, blandly replied that he did not know. In reply to questions as to whose names were on the list, he said he had not carefully examined it, and as to when he would act upon it—give the men the places to which they had been assigned—he said he did not know. The closest inquiry, however, elicited the information that the list did not contain the name of Mr. Larrabee's successor, which will be sad news to Miles Kehoe, nor yet the successor of Mead, Johnson, Freeman, or any other person holding a responsible position. Mr. Waller may call in some of the appointees to-day, and then again he may not, but the indications are that he is in no great hurry in the matter, and when he does call them in he will put them on probation,—not salary,—as he has done in the case of all employes yet put to work.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The case of Mrs. Robert will be called in the Criminal Court to-morrow, but will probably go over until the September term.

There will be no sessions of the County Court this week, Judge Loomis having gone a-fishing. Monday the County Attorney will ask for judgment on the tax cases.

The Committee on Charities met yesterday, audited some bills, and granted a few applications for surgical instruments and one for a pass. The other solicitants of charities were left out in the cold.

Notice has been received by Supt. McDowell that the contract for the heating apparatus of the new Custom-House has been awarded to Bartlett, Robinson & Co., of Baltimore, at an estimate of about $94,000. They are required to finish the work by Nov. 1, there being a penalty of $100 a day after that time. The contract for the furring and lathing on the walls has been awarded to A. Knisely & Co., of this city, at an average price of 16 cents per foot.

The Finance Committee met yesterday in the office of the County Treasurer to open the bids for the $300,000 worth of 5 per cent twenty-year Court-House bonds. There were but two of these, one being from Randall & Co. to take $11,500 worth at par, which was rejected. C. Henrotin offered a premium of 9-16 of 1 per cent for the whole outfit, and his bid was accepted. The bonds consist of 132 for $1,000, 288 for $500, and 240 for $100 each, and interest is payable annually July 1.

Judge Moran took his seat in the Criminal Court yesterday for the first time, but did not try any cases. A number of those set were postponed to the September term, and the Court ordered the release of Frederick Rosenberg on the ground that he had been confined in jail for three terms without any indictment being found against him. The recognizances of Joseph Holt and Roger Horne, indicted for burglary, were declared forfeited. This morning regular business will be taken up, but it is not probable that any cases of importance will be tried this week.

COURT-HOUSE BIDS.

Comparatively few of the County Commissioners showed up at the building yesterday, most of them being reading after the fatigues of the long session of Monday. As a commentary upon the character of the work done by the majority, it may be noticed that the collective awards made were $62,708 lower than the architect's estimate, the figures being as follows:

	Architect's estimate.	*Awards.*
Carpentry	$114,000	$ 80,147
Plastering	45,000	34,847
Fire-proof	47,000	61,403
Plumbing	17,000	8,900
Steam-heating	47,000	32,205
Total	$270,000	$207,292

THE GRAND JURY

yesterday returned forty indictments into court. Among these were ten against the "scalpers," the victims being Levi Solomon, Edward Mulford, J. J. Walser, Edward List, C. P. Morgan, James A. Webb, George Shields, George Rhodes, and George McKenzie. Odell, the alleged confederate of Brockway, and McNeeley, the miserable wretch who outraged a child on West Madison street, were also indicted. During the day the jury looked into the case of ex-Constable McDonough, charged with attempting to kidnap an ancient Grauger named Andrew Grove, but took no action on the matter. They also examined about fifteen other cases, and in three instances ignored the bills presented.

As Friday is the National holiday and Saturday is an off-day, there only remain two full working days for the Grand Jury. The docket this term was a heavy one, and the disposition shown by some members of the inquisitorial body to travel outside of their legitimate business and spend the time for which the county pays in listening to outsiders has resulted in the usual way,—the proper work of the Grand Jury being considerably in arrears. Possibly future Grand Juries may rush matters along more rapidly, since the new law, which went into effect yesterday, cuts the per diem of the members down to $1.50. As it is now, any one who cannot get a committing Magistrate to bind over the person of whom they complain presents himself at the Grand Jury room and finds no difficulty in getting a hearing, especially if he has previously posted some member of the Jury as to his wants and wishes. The system is a bad and dangerous one, inasmuch as it permits the use of the Criminal Court to enforce the collection of debts, most of the so-called larceny as bailee cases coming properly under this heading. Perhaps if the Grand Jurors were held more strictly to their duties there would be less connection to get appointed on that body, and County Commissioners would not be so often solicited to make a place for some hack politician or broken-down ward-hummer, on what ought to be an assemblage of honest and conscientious taxpayers.

GOVERNMENT GRIST.

The officials and employes on the new Government Building received their semi-monthly cash yesterday, the pay-roll amounting to $3,227. There were 143 of them altogether, and they start even with the new month.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday at Collector Harvey's office amounted to $22,749. Of this amount, $11,993 was for tax-paid spirits, $4,744 for tobacco and cigars, $3,246 for beer, and $2,748 from banks and bankers. The collections for June were $634,671.

Under the fearfully and wonderfully made internal-revenue laws distillers are permitted to export alcohol without payment of the 90-cent per gallon tax. Before leaving the warehouse the alcohol is inspected. On its arrival in New York, or any other port of export, it is subject to another inspection. If, on this later inspection, there is found to be any deficiency in the quantity,—that is, if there has been any leakage in transit,—the exporting distiller is required to pay the 90 cents a gallon on the deficiency. In short, a distiller is obliged to clear from the port of export as much alcohol as leaves the warehouse, or pay the full tax on the difference, the Government proceeding on the purely arbitrary, though perhaps legal, assumption that the deficiency had been used up in the United States, is not therefore an export, and is subject to the full tax of 90 cents per gallon, though with the creation of the deficiency—which is another term for accidental leakage—the distiller has no more to do than John Sherman himself. For some time past there have been assessments pending against various distillers in this and other districts for taxes on this deficiency, or the difference between the gauge at the distillery and the gauge at the port of entry. An effort was made in the present Congress to so amend the law as to get around this assessment. The amendment failed to go through, however, and Secretary Sherman has refused to longer suspend payment of the aforesaid assessments, his refusal being stated in an order received by Collector Harvey yesterday, directing him to proceed and collect the tax. This amounts, to the Chicago distillers, to something like $15,000 or $20,000, and there is naturally considerable growling going on, and curses, not loud, but deep, hover over the mash-tubs.

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES.

The following table shows the total amount of internal-revenue taxes collected in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879:

Tax-paid spirit stamps	$6,398,492
Other than tax-paid stamps	33,018
Cigars, tobacco, and snuff stamps	1,248,120
Beer stamps	369,327
Specials	169,730
Lists, penalties, etc	52,063
Grand total	$8,270,947

The total is a little below that of the Cincinnati district, for the reason that down in that benighted village nobody ever thinks of or uses illuminating alcohol, while the Chicago distillers beat the world in that line. Under the law there is now 90 cents a gallon tax on exports, except in case of a leakage in transit, when the deficiency tax comes into play. If Chicago stopped exporting, the total would leave Cincinnati so far behind that she'd never get over it.

CRIMINAL.

Justice Hudson yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of Kate Leyman and James Leyman, who are charged with assault and battery.

The interminable Quinn case again came up before Justice Wilson yesterday, and the morning was spent in looking over proofs of loss and other evidence for the defense. An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock Thursday.

George Berg and Chris Geiger, two young "toughs" living at Nos. 666 and 667 Union street respectively, quarreled Monday night on the corner of Union and Nineteenth streets. Berg struck Geiger with a brick, and Geiger retaliated by stabbing his opponent in the right side. A physician who dressed the wound pronounced it not dangerous. No arrest was made, as Berg refused to prosecute.

Joseph Dresdaw, watchman for the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad in the yard at the corner of Eighteenth street and Stewart avenue, was assaulted with knives and stones by four trampish-looking fellows whom he endeavored to eject from the yard. One of the number, giving the name of Henry Clark, was arrested, and identified as the fellow who attempted to use the knife. The watchman managed to escape uninjured.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Jesse Bebout went to a bawdy house, at 410 State street, kept by Ida Morrison, and demanded restitution for a pocket-book containing $8, which he claimed one of the girls stole from him a few days ago. Failing to get any satisfaction he suddenly snatched a pocket-book containing $7.50 from the Morrison's hand. Ida was herself found guilty of theft a few days ago, and was given three years in the Penitentiary. A new trial, however, will go much easier with her. Bebout was held in $600 to the Criminal Court.

Minor arrests: Michael Sentry and James Birmingham, riot on complaint of Annie Garry, of No. 91 Market street; Bridget and Annie Walsh, disorderly and making threats, on complaint of Jane Graham; William Ringleman, keeper, and six inmates of a house of ill-fame at No. 62 Meridan street, arrested upon a warrant sworn out by a neighbor named J. W. Gibbs; William Lawler, found in the North Division in the possession of a lot of new boots and shoes for a bag, which were undoubtedly stolen, and for which an owner is wanted at the Chicago Avenue Station.

William Comiskey, in company with another notorious thief, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock broke the lock off a caboose-car standing on the Rock Island track near Fourteenth street. They then helped themselves to bed and other clothing belonging to Conductor Charles Ball. Policeman Hennessey saw them leaving the car, and after a short chase succeeded in capturing Comiskey. His companion escaped, but his capture is considered a certainty. The prisoner was identified at the Twenty-second Street Station as the thief who broke into another caboose-car about a week ago and stole a quantity of clothing from Brakesman John Cook.

Justice Walsh: Louis Seagrass, burglary of some restaurant fixtures stored at No. 102 West Lake street, and owned by B. Muzzy, $500 to the Criminal Court; William Houlihan, a notorious crook, $100 to the 5th upon a charge of vagrancy; Elizabeth Hill, larceny as bailee, $300 to the 5th; Peter Walter, larceny $300 to the Criminal Court; Leonard Miller, shooting his brother John in the cheek, change of venue to Justice Morrison; the same upon a charge of stealing a carpet and table from Charles E. Herman, of No. 205 Sedgwick street, some two years ago, the evidence against him being furnished by his brother John, $300 to the Criminal Court; Isabella Page, vagrancy, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd; Joseph Slater, charged with carting away a safe from Bethke Bros. on Ogden avenue, discharged, there being no direct evidence against him; John Pfeifer, attempted rape, discharged; Thomas Ganey, a hoodlum who smashed a beer glass over the head of an old man named Chris Boehm, who went to call a policeman at the request of the saloon-keeper in whose place Ganey was raising a row, $800 to the Criminal Court; Adolph Roth, a saloon-keeper at No. 75 West Madison street, who hit James Fahey over the head with a beer-glass because he ordered a drink, and could not pay for it; William McCarthy and John McQuaid, charged with robbing P. J. Miller while drunk, discharged; Peter Heft, Frank Etterwind, Charles Ladendorff, and Henry Ludwig, $500 to the 5th for the brutal assault upon the German tailor Junker, living at No. 417 West Superior street, who is now reported out of danger. Justice Summerfield: Samuel Taylor, disorderly, $50 fine; William O'Leary, bastardy on complaint of Sadie Cox, $800 to the 2d; Sam Wing, larceny as bailee of W. C. Scott's washing, $300 to the Criminal Court; G. A. Moran, larceny of a watch from Joseph Mann, of No. 228 Fifth avenue, $300 to the Criminal Court; William Johnson, colored, 75 years of age, and drunk, $100 fine; Barbey Park, larceny of a collection of coins, on complaint of his father, $300 to the Criminal Court, to his way to the Reform School; J. K. Burt, confidence artist, charged with vagrancy, discharged to leave town; George Watson, another of the ilk caught in the endeavor to fleece a Grangee failed to appear, and his bond, signed by Counsellor Mitchell, was declared forfeited; Oscar Hanson, larceny of a currycomb and brush from W. H. Dibley, to the 5th; Joseph Lawler, charged with the burglary of two suits of clothing from the residence of Woodford Dudley, No. 379 State street, $300 to the Criminal Court; Bettie McNeece, 70 years of age, sent to the County Agent; James Kelley, larceny of some gas-fixtures from E. Baggott, $100 fine; P. Barrett and Louis Woodward, Union printers, who make it disagreeable for the so-called "rats" working in the establishment of Donnelley & Loyd, $500 to keep the peace. Justice Kaufmann: Andrew Anderson, attempting to steal a horse from Dr. Cunningham, $10 fine; James Allerine, disorderly, $50 fine; Willie Riley and Thomas Carney, $100 fine each; Nicholas Daum, charged with attempting to kill his father-in-law, Fred Zwen, by striking him over the head with a beer-glass, discharged for lack of prosecution.

BURGLARIES.

One week ago yesterday quite an important sneak was made by some clever thief at one jewelry establishment of C. F. Hempel & Co., No. 52 Clark street, in the Sherman House Block. The police were of course under strict injunctions not to give away this piece of news to the press, and it was only accidentally heard of yesterday. A man who is described of medium hight, fair complexion, Jewish cast of countenance, and poorly dressed, and who had been loafing about the hotel for some days, is supposed to have been the thief. Entrance was made through the door leading into the hotel corridor at an hour when all the clerks were busy. The packages stolen contained about twenty dozen of gold-plated, silver-plated, and fire-rifi chains of the latest patterns, and valued as from $500 to 3,000. In addition to this clever robbery the following are the most noticeable pieces of thieves' handiwork for the past few days: Sunday afternoon a thief entered Room 272 in the Palmer House with a pass or false key, and stole $100 cash belonging to Mrs. Prentice, who abides there. The same night burglars entered the residence of Adolph Sturm, No. 345 North Franklin street, by raising a side window, and helped themselves to a diamond stud and clothing, valued in all at about $100.

Early yesterday morning an attempt was made by burglars to enter Cook & McLain's dive-house, No. 80 Dearborn street. They forced open the front basement door, and also a door leading thence to the first floor, but were prevented from fully opening the last owing to a strong iron bolt. Nothing was taken.

Sunday morning at about 1 o'clock burglars made a call at the residence of W. G. Holmes, No. 95 Centre avenue, and gained entrance by chloroforming a dog so that it would not give the alarm, and then prying open the basement windows. Finding no way of getting to the upper floors, they retraced their steps, entered the parlor by cutting out the window-pane and the slats of the inside blinds. Mr. Holmes heard them and gave chase, and in their flight the burglars dropped a small quantity of silverware which they had secured as plunder.

The door-bell dodge has again come into vogue. A few days ago a man called at the residence of Dr. N. Strausnee, No. 221 North La Salle street, and put in a door-bell, for which he was paid $3. Yesterday another man called, and paid a mistake had been made. He took the door-bell with him. The Doctor says he has been swindled.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

J. S. Cole, Wheeling. J. H. Rogers, Sycamore.
C. E. Whitman, St. Lou's. N. W. Polk, Philadelp'a.
Leonard Dentz, N. Y. W. R. Moulton, Clinton.
G. S. Sutherland, Syracuse. C. H. White, Springfield, O.
G. C. Rider, Pekin. H. H. Smith, Goodrich.

TREMONT HOUSE.

J. Weber, Sioux City. H. S. Loomis, Naperv'le.
M. D. Welch, Racine. Bent Loomis, Hannibal.
L. Walsin, Cincinnati. W. D. Lawrence, Boston.
N. B. Childs, San Fran. George Hobart, Orden.
J. M. Barnes, Louisville. J. Kinnan, Portland.

PALMER HOUSE.

Wm. Mitchell, Winona. S. S. Holden, St. Louis.
J. P. Sanford, Marsh'l't'n. G. L. Crosby, N. Y.
Geo. Crook, Milwaukee. G. W. Foote, Leadville.
J. H. Robinson, Mont'ns. G. H. N. Cushman, Ot'wa
G. W. Murphy, Quincy. Jas. French, Denver.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

J. H. Sparks, Denver. G. H. Crosby, L'vern'th.
H. L. Scott, Hood River. M. L. Childes, Cleve'd.
E.

AMONG THE UNCA-PA-PAS.

The Sioux Peaceably Inclined —No Truth in War-Rumors.

Correct Account of Custer's Death —Shot and Killed by a Lad of 15.

Other Particulars of the Fight, Derived from Indians Who Were Participants.

Why the Commission to the Sioux Failed —It Did Not Make Itself Understood.

Marriage Between a White Man and a Squaw—Forty Dollars Paid for the Wife.

Our Correspondent Adopted into the Unca-pa-pa Tribe and "Little-Knife's" Family.

Ceremonies of the Occasion—He Receives the Name of "Wauk-pey-wau-cau," and Becomes a Big "Medicine-Man."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, N.-W. T., June 14.—There is mourning in the camps of the Unca-pa-pas. A few days ago some young men were out hunting the buffalo, when they were attacked by a war-party of Crows, and "Muskrat" and "Black Eagle's-Feathers" (Sioux) were killed. Runners, who came into the main camp yesterday, report great sorrowing; and around the mountain the women lament dismally, and the men eagerly discuss the battle. Sitting-Bull, with his band of hunters, is encamped sixty miles south of Wood Mountain, and 100 miles east of Fort Assiniboine. The buffalo are coming north, just east of the camp, in immense quantities; and there is every prospect of a good hunt. The runners say the camp will be back in Wood Mountain in about a week, when the great "Medicine-" or Sun-Dance, the feature of the season, will come off. The return will be hurried by

THE ROVING WAR-BANDS OF CROWS,

who are harassing the camp. In a fair fight, all things being equal, the Unca-pa-pas can whip the Crows; but the latter have better weapons and better horses, and, in a general battle, the Sioux would suffer terribly.

Sitting-Bull claims that the Crows are set upon him by the Americans. Some little time ago he made overtures of peace to the Crow Chiefs; and, shortly after that, a band of his enemies broke into his camp and gobbled some of his horses.

"Look at it now," said Maj. Walsh to Bull. "You wanted to make peace with the Crows, and here they are on the war-path."

Bull refused to believe it.

"The horses were stolen by their young men," said he. "The Chiefs had nothing to do with it."

Since the late fight the old man begins to put some faith in the vindictiveness of his foes.

Not long ago, a runner came in from the Blood-Tail and Red-Cloud Agencies, and notified Bull that the nations presided over by those Chiefs were anxious to leave their reservations and join the Sioux. The warriors wanted to leave right off, but the head-men persuaded them to wait until the grass was ripe, promising to lead them across the line as soon as that time arrived. These Southern Indians have been stirred up by runners who are anxious for a coalition and a row; but it is doubtful if anything will come of it. If they come here, it will make no difference from a warlike standpoint. The Sioux will not consent to any treaty which looks toward trouble; and, while they will welcome any Indians as allies, they do not seek a campaign which they are satisfied will clean them out.

Some little time ago, your local correspondent at this point sent you an account of

CUSTER'S DEATH,

which now turns out to have been erroneous. An Indian represented to him that Custer shot himself when he saw his troops abandoning him. Conversations with several warriors who were present at the fight, and with Obo, a brother of Little-Knife, demonstrate that the suicide was accidental, and that the officer was not Custer. Obo says he saw the officer and attacked him. The officer turned his horse and fled, shooting at Obo over his shoulder as the Indian pursued. One of the shots intended for Obo instead of passing over the officer's shoulder, pierced his breast, and he fell dead at the redskin's feet. Three or four warriors corroborate each other in their description of Custer's fate. He was cheering on his men and firing his pistol in the air,—the cavalry-signal to charge. From the start he was in advance of his command, and, when he fell, was between the Indians and his flying squadrons. While trying to restore some kind of order in his broken ranks, a stray shot killed a young buck not far from the General's position. The buck's brother, a lad 15 years of age, seized the dead warrior's gun, and, taking deliberate aim,

SHOT CUSTER DEAD,

and the battle was finished. My informants describe Custer accurately, as they saw him before and after the shot. They knew him well; and there was great rejoicing in the camp that night over the death of the terrible enemy. The boy is still in the camp; and there is a deep notch in his "coup-stick" to represent the taking-off of one of the best Indian fighters the Plains ever knew. After the battle they gathered around the remains of "Long-Hair," as they called him; and loud and jubilant was the requiem they sang over the dead soldier.

In describing the battle, the more sagacious warriors contend that Custer erred in dividing his force. They are afraid of an army "unched," as they term arranged compactly; and they claim ability to whip any army which divides to attack them. They say they saw another force not far off (presumably Reno's command); but they say it took no part in the action, and never made a movement toward the support of "Long-Hair." Then

THEY CRITICISE SEVERELY

the conduct of the Seventh Cavalry. Little-Knife tells me that, as soon as the soldiers struck the camp and the battle opened, the Indians saw they had an inferior force to contend with. The men were poor riders, and were easily shaken from the backs. In firing they were wild; and in retreating they fired over their shoulders, killing their comrades as they went. Their horses and themselves appeared to be unmanageable from its onset, and they fell a prey to the steadyaim of the Indians, and careless and reckless shooting finished themselves. Some, who were thrown from their horses, approached the Indians with their hands up; but they were shot down remorselessly.

The only prisoner taken was captured by Yellow-in-the-Face, who says he had stripes on his arm. This was probably

CORPORAL RYAN.

He was bound hand and foot with "shaz-a-na-pee" (stripped buffalo-hide), and left in a lodge. There was a wild dance that night, and a tall young man, drunk with the excitement of the chase, sought the lodge and killed the poor fellow with a knife.

Last Sunday I paid the lodge of Little-Knife a visit, and doctored the sprained foot of that gentleman; and, while I was there, a woman belonging to his family told me that she witnessed Ryan's death.

"He cried hard and begged for his life," said she; "but in their furry they killed him."

There has been a tradition in the Seventh Cavalry ever since that fight, to the effect that Ryan is still held captive in the camp of the Unca-pa-pas; but the old woman seems to play the bitter iconoclast in her weird description of the Corporal's death. The dame lost her husband and a few other superfluous members of her family in the battle; but, when I saw her, she seemed to think that Ryan's murder had amply compensated for the loss she sustained. Little-Knife has befriended her since her widowhood, and has taken her into his family, and cared for her, and fed her and her child.

By-the-by,

THE LITTLE-KNIFE

is considerable of a savage. In his younger days he was one of the most villainous Indians on the Plains; but he has broad up of late, and is now spoken of as one of the best old men around Wood Mountain.

"Sitting-Bull had very little to do with the big battle," said he to me, Sunday. "He was on a butte [hill] on the flank of the Indian camp. As the soldiers fell off their horses or were killed, he would send the young men out to drive the horses into our camp. Towards the close of the fight he was in the camp, keeping it in order, and looking after the women and children."

"Who was the Chief in command, Little-Knife?"

"There was none. The head-men commanded the men under them, but there was no general Chief."

"How many men did the Indians lose?"

The old man named each one and counted them on his fingers. As I can't spell the names I won't try to give them.

"There were thirty-two Indians actually killed," he replied.

"How many soldiers?"

"I can't say. A great many."

"Did your people get many trophies?"

"We got 700 guns and pistols. We also got two horns [bugles] and a flag."

Almost every Unca-pa-pa I have seen is armed with a breech-loading needle-carbine

CAPTURED AT THE FIGHT.

I can't get any trace of the bugles; but the standard was made up into a shirt for a young buck,—the red and white stripes running perpendicular, and the blue field hanging over the tail.

"Were there many scalps taken, Little-Knife?"

"No, not one. We scalped nobody; we came back as fast as we could."

"How many soldiers did you kill?"

"None. I never killed a white man in my life," lied the old reprobate. "I have only killed Crow Indians."

"Are you on the war-path now with the Americans?"

"No. I am a warrior; my heart is strong; I am brave; but I don't want war. I am tired of fighting. I am not willing to go back to my country, even if the Americans will let me. I don't want to give up my guns and horses. I want to hunt; but I will hurt no man unless he hurts me."

"Do you remember when

THE AMERICANS CAME TO TALK WITH YOU?"

"I remember it. I was in the Council."

"Did you understand what they proposed to you?"

"Yes" (Yes).

"What did they propose?"

"They said we must go back to our country and give up our guns and horses."

"Didn't you want to go?"

"The soldiers would kill us."

"No. If you had gone the soldiers would have been your friends."

He laughed at the idea. "They said we must give them our guns and horses and go back. That is all they said."

"Didn't they tell you they would feed you?"

"Wanies" (No).

"Didn't they tell you that they would protect you, and take care of you, as they do other Indians who have gone on the reservations?"

"Wanies."

And, do all I could, it wouldn't go into his head that the Terry Commission meant anything but to take away their horses and arms and lead the Indians into captivity. From the white men who were present I learn that the conditions of the treaty were only read over once. They went to the Indians through an interpreter, who had an imperfect knowledge of the English language, and who, though he did the best he knew how, could not convey the meaning of the treaty proposed. It is questionable if a solitary Indian

REALLY UNDERSTOOD WHAT THE COMMISSION MEANT.

Further than that, the Council to which the conditions were submitted had no more right to decide for the tribe than the Common Council of Chicago has to decide for the United States of America. That Council (the Indian as well as the Chicago outfit) is fearfully and wonderfully constructed. First there is the family, which sends its wisest man as delegate to the Band Council. The Band Councils send some of their wisest men to the Tribe Council, and it sets to the Grand Council. And yet they are not bound by the Council's decrees. Upon making up their minds, the Councilors report to the tribe, the tribe to the bands, and the bands to the families, or lodges. The decision is talked over at the camp-fire, and discussed in all its bearings. There is no attempt at coercion. Those who are in favor of accepting the decision of the Council accept it. Those who are opposed to it pack up their traps and decamp. There is no ruling by majorities. It is every man for himself. Even when there is a proposition to go on a buffalo-hunt, it is submitted in the way I have described, and decided upon by all hands. Now, the Commission suggested its terms to the Grand Council, and waited twenty minutes for a negative answer. Then was the time to have read the conditions again and again, until they were thoroughly understood; whereupon the Council should have been immediately adjourned, and

THE THING BEEN PERMITTED TO WORK.

All this is assuming that the Commission meant business, and were anxious for the acceptance of the terms. The matter would then have gone into the lodges, and the opinion here is, that at least one-third of the tribe would have accepted the offer made. If the whole affair was merely a bluff to satisfy the American people, or was gotten up for a swell, perhaps it was just as well as it was; but, if the Commissioners were thoroughly in earnest, they made a bad mess of the whole affair. It is doubtful if Sitting-Bull, or Long-Dog, or any of the head-men would have looked favorably upon any proposition at that time, though, had they been compelled to report the facts to the tribe, enough would have accepted to have materially weakened the nation of the Unca-pa-pas.

It is not much of an exaggeration to say that the whole frontier-campaign is conducted by

SCOUTS AND RUNNERS.

And a more unconscionable set of liars and vagabonds it would be hard to find. With the exception of Yellowstone Kelly, there is not one of them to be relied upon; and their sole duty and aim in life are to stir up strife and musses with the redskins. This afternoon, Bad-Soup, a brother-in-law to Sitting Bull, passed through Wood Mountain. He was en route from Poplar Creek to Bull's camp, and diverged to this post to see Little-Knife. He reports that Brewier, Gen. Miles' interpreter, told him that now is the time to stop the building of Fort Assiniboine.

"If that post is built," said Brewier, "you know it will interfere with your hunting the buffalo. Sitting-Bull is on friendly terms with the English. If the Queen should ask the United States Government to stop the building, the Government would consent, and you could hunt all through that valley."

So off posts Bad-Soup to carry the news to Bull.

I have no idea that Miles knows what his interpreter is up to; but the interpreter thoroughly understands his business. The building of Fort Assiniboine will set Miles and Fort Keogh well in the background. Assiniboine will be the distributing-point for Indian-war news, and the scouts and interpreters around Keogh will find their occupation interfered with, if not gone. And it is for this that they are trying to put up the job to stop the construction of the Milk-River post.

In order to more fully demonstrate the feeling of

MILES' SCOUTS,

it is pertinent to cite the confession of one of them. At the time Terry was driving the Nez-Perces, he sent a message to Sturges, through John Howard, the scout, to move forward and catch up with the Indians. The instructions were carried by the scout right through Sturges' lines to Miles, who acted on the order; and to this day Terry does not know why Sturges did not obey him. Miles did not know what his scout had done. He received an order and filled it. When asked, some time after, by a friend to whom he related the incident, why he did, such a thing, the scout replied, "Oh, we have got to get that star for Miles anyhow!" This is the way Howard told it. Perhaps he lied when he said Terry sent any message by him. If he told the truth, the message is accounted for.

There is no class of people more interested in precipitating an Indian war than these scouts. They carry pretended information as to the hostile movements of the redskins to their commanding officers; and this information is sent to the East as bona-fide, and the people of the States kept in a constant fever of excitement. The frontiersmen and ranchmen of Montana also help the thing along, for the movement of troops would be a godsend to them. As I came banks from Bismarck to Fort Buford, the war and rumors of war rang with the echoes of the northern hills. I expected to find corpses. Here the little Montana covered with Indian shudders at the

White-Gut, Sitting-Bull's peace, and the

DEFIBED THE SITUATING war.

to me a few days ago.

"The camp," said he, "is out to hunt not to kill the whites or to steal horses. If left to us, there will be no fighting. If a Crow Indian steal my horse, I will steal his. If any man shoots at me, I will shoot at him."

It is lamentable, the extent to which the Indian half-breeds, scouts, and runners have been permitted to keep the frontier in a state of turmoil; and no one can compute the extent to which the people of the States have been lied to by the gang in whose hands the manufacture of Indian-war news is confided. Not long ago, Col. Creston, lately in command at Fort Totten, electrified the country by outlining the plan of the Sioux for the capture of all the posts on the Missouri River. Crofton was right enough from the nature of his information, which came from a runner sent down for the purpose from Montana.

The sole anxiety of the Sioux is to keep out of battle with the whites; and they will not bring on a fight if they can help it. To show how little they are desirous of blood, I will relate an incident,—promising by stating that the worst fellows in an Indian camp are the "young bucks," or men ranging from 15 to 25 years of age. Last Tuesday I started out,

WITH A YOUNG UNCA-PA-PA,

towards the White-Mud River. He was armed with bow and arrows and a Seventh-Cavalry carbine he had picked up on the Little-Big-Horn battle-field. My gun was a Winchester repeating-rifle, and much superior to his. As we rode along side by side, he spied an antelope. He asked me for my rifle, which I loaned him, and he went after the antelope, which had run into a cooley. In half an hour he came back with the beast, all cut up. We made a fire and went in for dinner. He returned my rifle, but not until he had cleaned it for me. Now, that savage had me completely at his mercy. He could have robbed me of horse and gun, and set me afoot on the prairie, fifty miles from a human habitation. I am frank to admit that he did

TREAT ME RATHER MEANLY

in the end. Towards evening we were joined by two other Indians, and we all took supper together. I went to sleep; and, when I awoke in the morning, the last vestige of the antelope was gone. Those three Indians sat up all night long and cleaned up even the last grease-spot, and I breakfasted sumptuously on bacon.

It is doubtful if the Indian will originate an attack on any man in whom he has confidence; and the way to get his confidence is to show confidence in him. This position is illustrated by the relations between Sitting-Bull and Maj. Walsh. Bull does not make a move without fully informing Walsh; and the correspondence between them, verbal of course, is curious. A few days ago Bull sent Walsh the following message, explaining his reason for crossing the line to the American side:

"We were forced across the line to the south side to save ourselves from starving. The buffalo went south, and we could only get them by moving on the American soil.

OURS IS A PEACEFUL MISSION,

and I assure you that neither whites nor their property shall be molested. Ask the whites to let us alone and not send their soldiers against us.—for, though we are strong enough to defend ourselves, we don't want to see blood."

To this Walsh made answer:

"Be careful of the actions of your young men while south of the line; and, if any American comes to your camp and wants to speak with you, listen to him. Do not permit him to be molested, nor followed from the camp by your young men. Let him come to your lodges and depart in safety."

And I believe that, had an American gone there and behaved himself, Bull would have given him a safe escort to his home.

SITTING BULL

is not a Chief; he is not a warrior. He is a politician of the deepest dye, and a good deal of a demagogue. He is not surrounded by a phenomenal amount of safety in his own camp, and his family will not let him move around without a guard. Bull is a sort of a Roscoe Conkling in the councils of his tribe. He is a starched, eloquent, impertinent, logical, conceited, diplomatic, dictatorial, disagreeable old man. Nor is he a fellow of sound and reliable physical courage. Not long ago, in the Councillodge, he undertook to run things on a Bull basis, when Pretty-Bear took him up. Bear made a tremendous speech, and finally, becoming excited, drew his knife and threatened to jab it right into the vitals of Bull. Friends interfered and got Bull out of the lodge; and, at the next meeting of the Council, Long-Dog made every member leave his weapons outside, —a convenient arrangement that might be profitably studied by our Congressmen.

There was rather

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY

in the camp to-day. The cook of our outfit took unto wife a young squaw; and I frankly admit that the solemnities were striking. Having become smitten with the charms of a 16-year-old belle, the cook sent for her friends and his, and the whole lot sat down in conclave around a beastly-smelling smudge. The squaw's mother conducted the performance on her side, while Mr. Free Cadd, one of the traders, took up the cudgels for the cook.

Mr. Cadd explained that the cook's heart was low, and that his life dragged heavily on the ground, because he was compelled to live alone. He liked the girl, and wanted her to help him around the kitchen, and carry water for him, and be a wife to him generally,—for all of which he was willing to pay $25.

"Wa seeche wash ta (white man very good), ejaculated the squaw; "but papoose better. The papoose is a good girl, and I love her more than $25. She is pretty and strong, and can work. Make it $50, pard,

AND I'LL JINE YER."

This is not literal, but as translated by Mr. Cadd,—for be it known by all to whom these presents may come, the cook is not what might be termed a fluent Indian scholar, and can't, as he describes, "talk lingo."

The cook came up to $35 and the squaw down to $45, and there they stuck. Then the cook displayed the wedding-presents: item, a blanket; item, a calico dress; item, a ditto for squaw; item, a necklace; item, a pair of moccasins. At length the trade was struck for $40. A circle was formed. The cook and the girl stood facing each other, and the squaw wrapped a blanket around the twain. The cook kissed the girl a kiss big and wet enough to water a horse, and the ceremony was complete. He paid the $40 in sugar, tea, sirup, raisins, flour, bacon, blankets, beads, and looking-glasses, and departed with his wife to arrange the wedding-supper of buffalo-steaks and antelope. Now, the cook is

A PECULIARLY-FINISHED MAN.

Years ago he used to whack bulls over the plains of Montana; but one day he got one of his legs complicated with the wheels of a cart, since which time he has been more or less physically imperfect. He has three legs, all told,—one flesh-and-blood, one wood, and one cork. The cork apparatus is for state occasions, and his wife had never seen the wooden arrangement. Just after the service he escorted her to the kitchen, and, taking off his wedding or cork leg, he prepared to substitute that of wood. His wife was not familiar with such transformation, and fled, yelling, from the premises. In a few moments her fond brothers came to her explanation; and at the time of my departure, which was somewhat hurried, the cook was engaged in satisfying his brother-in-law, with one leg to stand on and one in each hand. There is to be another council to-morrow, at which, it is hoped, the family-differences will be amicably arranged.

It may seem strange to the people of Chicago, but, around the Agencies and trading-posts of the Northwest, many of the whites are

MARRIED TO SQUAWS.

As a matter of course, these men are faithful to their wives; but are the wives as true? It is the experienced of all "squaw-men"—as the thus married whites are called—that the Indian woman cannot habituate herself to the white man's ways. He imposes less burden upon her in the way of hard work than her Indian father, husband, or brother would impose; but she don't seem to get along with him very well, and, sooner or later, she will elope with some young buck who has engaged the affections her white husband can never secure. And, as long as she remains with her pale husband, she keeps him in hot water. It matters not what he may give her, she is inevitably ragged and hard-up. He may furnish her lodge to-day with fresh meat, bread, bacon, flour, robes, and blankets. By night the lodge will be as barren as a gravestone. She will give away everything he provides her with to her family and friends, and look to him for more. At the Yanktoh Agency there is a young white man who worked hard for years and saved a little money. He fell in love with a squaw, married her, spent his last dollar trying to keep her in some kind of shape; and now he is a lunatic, while the wife is out on the Plains, the companion of some young Indian, who will never do for her what her white husband did, but whom she loves far more passionately than she could ever love a man with pallid skin.

THERE IS ANOTHER CLASS OF WOMEN

in the Unca-pa-pa camp,—a class to which your city is not wholly a stranger. They are not allowed to associate with the respectable girls. Huddled in a lodge by themselves, they wear out their lives as other women of similar misfortunes do,—better dressed perhaps than those around them, and a little more brazen withal. There is no hope of honorable marriage for them. There is no respect shown them in the camp. If they are hungry, they are fed; but the loftier-minded people of the tribe look upon them with contempt. For these people have exalted ideas of morality and society; and probity of character and wisdom go further in the estimate of worth than wealth,—a fact which will make the student hesitate long over the proposition to civilize them. They train the children to a faith in virtue, and to a due but not overdone regard for the responsibilities of life. Their code of honor is as viewed in a legal light. There is a far greater showing for the defense, to save his neck at least, than has commonly been credited. Express malice must be established to convict of murder in the first degree, and the efforts of the defense to clear Currie of at least this much and the greatest sin will certainly be masterly and ingenious. There will be more attempted. It is a matter of reportorial research that the defense will make use of one string to its bow that is calculated to excite quite a sensation in public if not in court circles. This will be the introduction of the testimony of a witness living in Louisiana, whose deposition, taken there and forwarded here, will throw all the weight it may possess in favor of a reversal of the popular supposition that it was Currie who showed no mercy to a man with his hands up. This gentleman from Louisiana will swear, on paper, that he was present in Marshall at the time of the tragedy, and was a witness of the difficulty from its beginning. He will swear that it was Currie's life that was threatened by Porter and Barrymore, both of whom were armed, and that in a moment Currie got the best of his enemies and shot them in self-defense. Contrary to the predictions of the Dallas paper, and notwithstanding the prosecution was all ready for trial, and showed that only Barrymore, Porter, Miss Cummins, and the restaurant-keeper were present at the shooting, the motion of the defense for continuance was granted.

CURRENT OPINION.

Hand in Hand.

Washington Republican (Rep.).

Anti-resumption and ante-bellum restoration go hand in hand in the Democratic programme.

The Foolishness of Ohio.

Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).

It looks very much now as if the foolishness in Ohio had made the nomination of Thden a necessity. Indeed there appears to be no other way out of the dilemma.

Jackson's Visitor.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

From present appearances the Democrats will not fare even as well as President Jackson's visitor. The "issues" which they will carry away are more threadbare than the suit of clothes which he accepted in lieu of the English mission.

In a Trance.

Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.).

It is believed that Mr. Hendricks has the secret of the Australian poison which suspends animation for a time, and has taken a large dose, gauged to allow him to wake up just before the National Convention of 1880. He though that safer and easier than sitting astride a sharp fence until that time.

Not the Wisest Way.

Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).

We cannot see why the sensible Democrats in Congress would not have done better to see the point before the President made it in the veto message. Prohibiting the use of the means to enforce a law still unrepealed, and which the Executive is bound by his oath to enforce, is not the wisest way to appeal to the people.

A Southern Paper on Iowa.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).

As soon as the Democrats get control of the Government, Iowa and Wisconsin will want to secede. Wisconsin may go, but Iowa never. That unfortunate State must be redeemed, purified, cleaned out, whitewashed, disinfected, disenthralled, disemboweled, purged, and scoured out. We hope to live to see the day when Burdette will be blowing the bass-horn in a Democratic procession.

Holding the Mirror Up to Hendricks.

Burdette's Paper (Rep.).

"No, no, no," stoutly ejaculated Mr. Hendricks, "I won't, I won't; I won't, and I won't, and there's an end of it. I will not do it, I won't accept, I shan't take the second place on anybody's ticket, I shan't do it, I won't, I won't, I won't. Say," he added, coaxingly, after a resolute pause, "who's talking about me for the second place, anyhow? What do you reckon my chances are?"

"The Last Ditch."

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).

The time for cutting off the supplies and commencing a last-ditch campaign has long since passed.

Hartford Post (Rep.).

Mr. Thurman has led his party into "the last ditch." And, when the fray is over, the burly form of the Ohio Senator will be found prostrate in the mud at the bottom of the excavation where his compatriots have been wallowing.

A Stalwart Democratic Howl.

New York Sun (Dem.).

What have they gained? They will go home leaving upon the statute-books every Election law that stood there four months ago. Not one line or letter has been wiped out by their efforts. The Republicans openly boast that they are left free to use the bayonet at the polls to any extent that partisan exigencies may require. The system of fraud and force that has heretofore been used to defeat popular suffrage, and which put Hayes in the White House, remains in full operation, under the control of its old engineers.

Worried About Tilden's Still Hunt.

New Orleans Times (Dem.).

"Witness the eloquent silence of Mr. Tilden!" exclaims a New York journal in a tone of sarcasm. So we do, here in the South. It is just this eloquent silence that we don't like. It means secret methods and underhand dealings in politics. It means the process of burrowing after a nomination. It is suggestive of a half-hidden puffing bureau; of Nephew Pelton; of cipher-dispatches; of secret emissaries, and a barrel of money. We say now, once for all, that the people of the South have had quite enough of Tilden and his methods,—enough of his eloquent silence, with the significance it has to those who cherish American honor.

A Zulu View of It.

New York Graphic.

He came here to practice his art of killing on us. He had no interest in our quarrel with the English, and cared little for the right or wrong involved in it. He held us as wild beasts, good for live targets to practice on. It was necessary for him to learn well the art of killing, for he was to be a ruler of men, and in civilized countries it is held that a great ruler of men must be very skillful in the art of killing men. To make himself a ruler he would not have hesitated to disturb a peaceful country, and cause the burning of towns and villages and the killing of many of his own race. We have prevented this, for we have killed the young man who came of his own accord to kill us. Perhaps there will be some in the civilized world to say that, bad as it turns out for the young man, we have done the civilized world a real favor.

Dreadfully Disappointed, but Resigned.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

We mistook Mr. Hayes for a fair man; and have only ourselves to thank for finding him a juggling egotist, a foolish, alternating timeserver, and, like the rest, a canting, hypocritic partisan. He has undertaken to set his word against that of a majority of his countrymen. He has made an issue which a wiser, better man would have avoided. He has his veto, and it is with him to use or abuse it. He has abused it, and we have no recourse but an appeal to the people. So we back down and we back out, before an insolent and desperate oligarchism, which is resolved to rule or to ruin. We go to the country on the issue this oligarchism has made. If the people are acquiescent, so shall we be. We, no more than the rest, are concerned in the result. Our duty ends when we have given the clearest expression we are able to give of the danger, and the character and motives of those who are responsible for it.

Blunderers and Offenders.

Albany Evening Journal (Rep.).

The Election laws stand. Repeal and nullification are both defeated. The warfare of the Democratic leaders against the safeguards of the ballot-box ends in failure. But no thanks to them for the country's escape. They have done their worst, and they stop only because they cannot coerce the President, and because they dare no longer defy public sentiment. Had they not been the most reckless and incapable managers, they would have forecast the issue and considered where they were coming out. But, instead of acting like either honest or prudent men, they rashly plunged into the controversy without understanding where it would lead them, and the result is that they have exposed their purposes without carrying their ends, and have given the country a timely warning of what they would do if they had the power. They have presented a scandalous spectacle of mingled incompetence and depravity, and the public judgment will brand them equally as blunderers and offenders.

An Issue Between Democrats.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.).

There are at least as many honest hard-money Democrats in Ohio as there are Greenbackers. There are thousands of hard-money Democrats in that State who do not consider party-ties to be as binding as Frank Hard does,—thousands of sensible business-men, for instance, who, though inclined to vote the Democratic ticket, are perfectly independent, are no politicians, vote as they please, and only vote the Democratic ticket as long as it represents their views of what is right.

In an interview recently published, Gen. Ewing declared that the money question will be made the most prominent issue of the campaign. We hope not. There are such radical differences between the Democrats of the true faith, who do not believe that money can be made out of rags even by the National Government, and the Greenbackers, that this issue would be bound to lead to evil consequences. It would be sure to lead to an issue between Democrats, instead of an issue between Democrats against Republicans. It would be sure to lead to Democratic division and disaster.

The Okolona "States" on Gen. Grant.

Some Northern newspapers having attached "peculiar significance" to the reception given Gen. Grant in China and elsewhere, that staunch and true Democratic organ, the Okolona (Miss.) *Southern States*, makes answer:

"Peculiar significance"—eh?

Well, it don't strike us with with any "peculiar significance" down here, save and except that a dead Grant would be hauled through the streets at the tail of a mule if he dared to introduce in this country what he has "lately learned" in the Old World.

Grant is spotted.

They will let him fill his third term if he is fairly elected; but let him try to see if a crown will fit his bull-dog forehead, or Royal robes sweep gracefully around his low and vulgar form.

Let him, we say.

If there won't be just one of the prettiest shindigs that was ever seen in North America, it won't be as the Okolona *States* thinks.

And Grant will be buried, belly down, in a Potter's Field, and have the honor of a dance over his carcass.

Down on the Darky.

Plymouth County (Ia.) Sentinel.

While the amiable idiocy that prevailed in Congress during the Reconstruction days was at its hight, the nigger was enfranchised.

He was invested with the ballot on the pretty theory that he was a man and a brother, with an infusion of sand in his make-up.

It was given him on the school-girl notion that affection for the party that gave him his freedom would make him its perpetual instrument.

But the nigger is less serviceable to the Republican party as a voter than he was as a slave.

He needs too much coddling,—too much protection.

He can only vote the Republican ticket when surrounded by a cordon of Republican bayonets.

There is no grit in him.

There is more voting energy and party strength in a dozen raw Irishmen than in a thousand well-fed niggers.

There is not an ounce of Stalwartism in a ton of nigger.

The more nigger, the less strength.

As a slave, the picturesque misery of the nigger was an unfailing armory of party weapons; as a freeman, there is no romance in him—cowardice is not romantic.

All over the South he is throwing his ballot for Rebels and Traitors, when he votes at all.

He is too cowardly to vote his convictions, or too stupid to have convictions.

When the Stalwarts get into power in 1880, he must either be disfranchised or compelled to vote right.

The free nigger is a fraud.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

Great Mass-Meeting for Free Homesteads—Hot Words Against Absentee Bloodsucking Land-Monopolists.

Correspondence London Times.

DUBLIN, June 18, 1879.—Another meeting in support of the anti-rent agitation was held on Sunday at Milltown, County Galway. It was similar in its general character to that held at Westport, with this difference only, that, strong and outspoken as the latter was in its tone, it was tame and timid compared with Sunday's demonstration. It is estimated that 14,000 persons were present. Numerous contingents came after last mass from Tuam, Claremorris, and several other places in the county; they marched in semi-military order, headed by bands and carrying banners with suggestive mottoes, such as "Down with the tyrants," "Down with land robbers," "The land for the people," and God save Ireland." The assembly included a large proportion of men on horseback, and its general appearance showed little of that distress and misery in the country which is depicted by popular orators in such dark colors. It was announced in the notices that the meeting would be addressed by Messrs. Parnell, Mitchell Henry, O'Connor Power, Biggar and Mac Donnell, members of Parliament.

Mr. Arthur Morris was called to the chair, and in his opening speech struck the key-note for other speakers. He said, amid cheers, that he had known since his childhood how the people were persecuted. He had known the doings of the landlords, and he would defend the Irish people; as long as there was a drop of blood in his veins he would fight for their rights. If they could get an act passed to the effect that the landlords should live as so many of their unfortunate tenants were obliged to live, upon Indian meal, until they granted a reduction of rents, they would not be long before such a reduction would be granted. They must put on a bold face and tell those gentlemen they would not be trampled on.

Mr. Thomas Brennan, who was loudly cheered, moved the first resolution respecting the right of self-government, and pledging the meeting to labor for it. He said he thought that speeches should be short, sharp, and decisive. The most eloquent and significant speech was not anything that could be said, but the tramp of the mighty multitude of earnest and determined men whom they saw marching that day. When he saw this magnificent meeting and saw their bold brows and hopeful faces, he thanked God that they were no longer slumbering slaves. Their presence there proved that they knew their rights and were determined to insist upon them. To this sentiment a voice responded, "Down with the landlords; down with the bailiffs." They were determined, the speaker said, amid approving plaudits, to uphold their right to live on the soil of Ireland and to resist the robber who would plunder their homes and plunder the property which they had created by the sweat of their brow. They were determined, to use the expressive words of Mr. Parnell, "to keep a firm grip on their homesteads." Three cheers for Parnell were here called for and justly given. Mr. Brennan went on to say that it was only in an Irish Senate their right to the ownership in the land would be recognized. He thought the people of Galway and Mayo might well congratulate themselves on being the first to accept the true gospel of the land question. Thousands of tenant farmers had proclaimed that the right to hold the soil goes with the right to till it; they declared that the land belonged to the men who cultivated it, and not to the vampire landlord who spent in the gay capitals of Europe the money extracted from the starving peasantry of Ireland. They had met that day not to talk of twenty-one years' leases or of the revaluation of rents at the end of that period when the tenants had improved the holdings. No; but they were there in open insurrection against landlords in every form. He combated the statement that if tenants were made owners they would be in the work-house in a few years. He depicted the great industry of the peasantry, who toiled under discouraging circumstances to supply the landlords with money to spend in foreign countries in unbridled licentiousness. When the sterile spot was made fertile the landlord increased the rent, and the tenant who could not pay was thrown out upon the roadside, and then the Pharisees in England would turn up their eyes with horror when the news of "another agrarian outrage" reached them. He was not there to justify such outrages, but he asked what wonder when scenes like those were of daily occurrence that they should sometimes hear the report of the revolver in the night air? Talk of the lawlessness of the Irish people, why, there was not a people in the world who would bear such wrongs with such patience. A voice responded: "Too long to bore it." He continued to say that every question must fall down before this one great question of Irish liberty. To make Ireland a nation should be the first duty of their lives. Let them continue to be as faithful as the 300 Spartans who fell at Thermopylæ, as brave as the three Romans who kept the bridge, as faithful as the three brave Irishmen who, with the words "God save Ireland" on their lips, met a glorious doom at Manchester. The speech was frequently interrupted by approving cheers.

Mr. Malachi O'Sullivan, who seconded the resolution, said they had come to assert, with no uncertain voice, that the land of Ireland belonged to the people of Ireland, and not to a longed to the people of Ireland, and not to a few men, or to men who never saw the soil of Ireland. The irrepressible voice here exclaimed, "We will fight for it," and the speaker answered, "You will and you must." He had been informed that day, he said, that in the Town of Tuam there were over twenty houses left roofless by a Scotchman. Here the voice again interrupted, "Down with the Scotch," and Mr. O'Sullivan went on to say that if the people of Tuam joined together to denounce that man they might make him feel, and if that did not make him do so they should resort to other means. The suggestion was promptly transmitted by the voice, "They should shoot him." Mr. O'Sullivan mentioned another case of a man who had not a penny, but who bought an estate with borrowed money and then raised the rents to enable him to pay for it. He complained that owing to the land-jobbers a farmer could not buy meat for himself or his family, or the ordinary necessaries of life. How, he asked, were they to get rid of this system? The voice replied, "Nail him; get rid of him," and the assembly cheered. They must have a system of peasant proprietors. Three cheers were then given for the French Revolution and for the Irish Republic. He told them that they must save the people and take the sharing into their own hands. This advice elicited three cheers for the Zulus and King Cetywayo. Mr. O'Sullivan told the meeting they did well to cheer for the Zulus, for, after 700 years of English rule, they knew what the Zulus were likely to suffer if they were brought under it; but they would not, for they would fight to the last. He exhorted his audience to return good men to Parliament, like Mr. Parnell, not men who were ready to take any good situation which offered. As to the question of rents, he would just say that if there was a man who would not listen to reason, would not act quietly, and who would not accept a fair, equitable rent, he would advise them not to pay none. The landlords might exterminate an individual, but they could not exterminate a nation; they never could exterminate a body of men determined to keep their holdings. They should stand together as a nation, they should unite, and be organized, and be earnest. He saw no house in the distance spread out before him, there must be houses there when he next came. The voice replied, "Not an iron house (a police barrack), that must be taken down. [Cheers.] We will shove it away." Mr. O'Sullivan continued to say they must have a national army to guard the national independence, and they must work and never cease working until they secured that independence.

Mr. Davitt, the liberated Fenian prisoner, moved the next resolution, which declared the land system to be a continual disregard of the well-being of the country and of its interests, which imperatively demanded the restoration of a national land system which recognized the cultivator of the soil as the proprietor thereof, and was opposed to all intermediate rights of property between the estate and himself. He observed that if there was nothing to be gained by violent language, there was nothing to be gained by a cowardly, cringing, and bemoaning tone. They were there because they wanted a reduction in rents; they wanted a reduction of rents, or a total destruction of the power of the landlords.

GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

Complaints of High Taxes, Bad Gas, Bad Water, Dirty Streets, and Poor Fire-Department—Reform in Municipal Administration Demanded.

London Times, June 15.

The House of Commons had yesterday to listen to one of the cries of discontent which periodically go up from the 4,000,0000 inhabitants of this great city. The latest complaint, if true, is very terrible, and it is strange that every one is so calm after Mr. Baillie-Cochrane's dolorous tale. He has surveyed London east, west, north, and south, and he has found nothing pleasing to the eye. From Dan to Beersheba, from Hampstead to Brixton, it is all barren. The government of London is without form or order. It is parceled out among a multitude of petty authorities, who prey upon the ratepayers like feudal Barons of old. We pay much too dearly for everything which they give us, and most of the work which they do is not well done. The gas companies charge exorbitant sums for lighting. There is no adequate machinery to prevent or put out fires. The vestries and district boards do not ke

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Steadiness of Governments ---Foreign Exchange Firmer.

Chicago Discounts Decreasing---Stocks Dull and Strong.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular —Provisions Steady—Hogs Tame— Corn and Oats Firmer.

Settling Up the June Wheat Deal... Stocks of Grain and Pork Product.

FINANCIAL.

Four per cents were quoted, ex-interest 1 per cent, at 101¾ bid in Chicago, and 103 asked. These quotations are the same as those of the day before, and do not indicate any special activity. Refunding certificates are almost out of the market. The quotation was 102¾ bid. The 6s of 1881 were also quoted, ex-interest, at 104¾ bid, and 104½ asked. The 5s were 103¾ bid, the 4½s 105¾, and the currency 6s 122. The interest disbursed by the Government yesterday was over $17,000,000. The 3 per cent semi-annual payments amount to $8,512,000, and the 1 per cent quarterly $7,000,000. The registered bonds draw some $10,500,000, of which $7,500,000 will be paid out at New York, $1,800,000 at Boston, $700,000 at Philadelphia, $305,000 at Baltimore, $150,000 at Washington, $75,000 at Cincinnati, $68,000 at Pittsburg, $58,000 at Chicago, $47,000 at San Francisco, and smaller amounts at some other points. The coupon interest will be distributed in about the same proportion. In addition to the coin interest, there will be paid in currency, on account of interest due on $34,623,512 of Pacific Railroad bonds, in New York over $1,500,000, Boston $300,000, and Philadelphia $80,000, the total being over $1,900,000.

Rates of foreign exchange were unchanged, but there was a firmer feeling in the market, as there is likely to be on Tuesday. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 483½ for sixty-day bills, and 485¼ for sight; and French were 521¼ for sixty-day bills, and 519¾ for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 485¾ and 487½. In New York the actual rates were 485¾ and 487¾. The posted rates for sterling were 486¾@482¾. French bankers' bills were 515@517½.

Consols opened ⅛ higher, at 97 9-16, and advanced ⅛, to 97 11-16.

Chicago bank clearings were heavy, $6,700,000, on account of the Board of Trade settlements, and counter business was active. The demand for discounts was light, and the Board of Trade applications for use on the first of the month have been unusually small. New York exchange is in active request on country orders. Shipments of currency are still in excess of the receipts.

Chicago 7 per cents of 1892 sold at 113¼ and interest, Water 7s at 114½ and interest, and Cook County 8s at 109 and 102½ and interest. The high-priced local securities are not held as firmly as they have been.

Transactions in stocks were limited, and the movement of prices was in a narrow range. Rock Island was noticeable for an advance, which brought its price, including the dividend, to 140¼. There were good buyers of this stock in Chicago. The Grangers were weaker, although dispatches from the Sioux Valley, where grasshoppers have made their spring camp, state that they rose yesterday and flew northwest, away from the territory of the St. Paul and Northwestern Railways. Michigan Central declined ⅜, to 74¾; Lake Shore ⅛, to 73½; Northwestern common ⅜, to 65¾; the preferred ⅜, to 96½; St. Paul common ⅛, to 54⅞; the preferred was stationary at 90½. Rock Island, ex-dividend 2½ per cent, opened at 137¾, and closed at 137¾. Illinois Central made ⅜, to 88¾. Alton was firm at 34½, and Wabash went down ⅛, to 36. Union Pacific did not justify the faith of those who bought for a rise. Its course was downward ⅝, to 76. Erie was galvanized momentarily by the statement of President Jewett about increased earnings, and the benefits of the narrow gauge, and the coming New England connection. It opened at 28¾, declined to 27¾, and closed at 28. The second mortgage bonds were active and higher. Erie preferred made ⅛, to 52¾. St. Joe gained ⅜ for the common, to 20, and ⅛ for the preferred, to 41¾. The feature in coal stocks was the decline in Jersey Central to 51¾, a loss of 1¼. Lackawanna fell off ⅜, to 58¼, while Delaware and Hudson gained ⅛, to 47¾. The other gains were Kansas & Texas ⅛, to 15¾; Western Union ⅛, to 98¼; Louisville & Nashville ¼, to 61¾; Atlantic & Pacific ¼, to 37; San Francisco ⅛, to 9¾; the preferred ⅛, to 11¾. Besides those given above, Minneapolis & St. Paul lost 1, to 33; Kansas City & Northern ¾, to 16¾; and the preferred ⅝, to 44¾.

Erie second 6s, gold, opened at 76¾, advanced to 77, and closed at 77.

Northwest gold bonds were 114, St. Paul sinking funds 109, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 78¾, and Alton gold 6s 106¾.

Alton's earnings increased $32,400 in the third week of June.

Northwestern earnings for the first five days of the fourth week of June give a gain of $54,200.

Railroad bonds, in New York York last week, were actively traded in, the demand increasing as the time for the July disbursements approached. The bonds which command high prices are dealt in only in small amounts, the floating supply of this class of securities having been materially reduced since the opening of the year. On the other hand, the lower-priced ssues are traded in more actively than for a long time, the steady increase in the traffic of the roads inducing large purchases both for speculative and investment account. The Erie issues led in point of activity during the week under review, and were in brisk request, closing at about the highest prices reached. The New Jersey Centrals were also conspicuously strong, and advanced. Canada Southern firsts were active at intervals, and brought full prices. A feature in the dealings was an advance of 11 per cent in Kansas Pacific incomes No. 16, to 71. Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg bonds declined early in the week, but subsequently recovered.

Baltimore & Ohio sold at 103¾@103¾ on Saturday.

Seventeen millions of dollars of gold coin have been shipped by Secretary Sherman as third-class mail-matter in the last eight months. Part of these shipments have been made under Government frank.

The bullion product for May, as reported by the San Francisco *Daily Bulletin*, shows a decline of about 50 per cent in the gross yield for this year so far. The figures are:

	1878		1879	
	Mines.	*Product.*	*Mines.*	*Product.*
January ... 28	$4,849,800	35	$1,960,900	
February .. 28	4,580,900	22	1,811,900	
March 30	4,928,400	35	2,564,300	
April 25	4,161,400	39	2,437,300	
May 40	3,285,200	36	1,884,600	
Totals	$21,405,800		$10,659,000	

The decrease is due almost entirely to the lessened production of the California and Consolidated Virginia Mines.

The total product of all the mines reporting to the *Bulletin* office for the first five months of the year is as follows:

Gold	$4,496,700
Silver	5,839,300
Lead	323,000
Total	$10,659,000

The amount of silver produced in the same period last year from substantially the same number of mines was over $11,000,000. There are no Colorado returns in the above figures.

Mining stocks not reported by the Associated Press were sold as follows on the San Francisco Stock Board last Thursday:

Succor, 10 15; Caledonia, 2½ 2.60; S. Hill, 1.80; Challenge, 2.00; New York, 75 80, Sheridan, 65 75; Woodville, 30c; Lady Washington, 1¼ 1.80; Kossuth, 20; Andes, 90c; Ward, 1.55; Scorpion, 2.60 2½; Lady Bryan, 1¼ 1.30; Leviathan, 70 75; N. Con. Va., 7¾ 8¼; Trojan, 25 35; Benton, 4.50 4.90 4.85; S. Silver, 45 45b10; Con. Dorado, 1.70; Flowery, 35 60; South Utah, 30 25; N. Bonanza, 1.40 1.60 1.55; Fairfax, 3½; Macray, 1.40 1¾ a10 1.30; South Potosi, 75; Mountain View, 2.50; Jackson, 5; Leopard, 1.15; Gila, 1.15 1.10; Hussey, 5c 10c; De Frees, 5c; Price, 4 4.15; Argenta, 1.15 1.10; Navajo, 35c; Independence, 2¼ 2.00 2.40; Belle Isle, 1¼ 1.20 1.40 1.35; Day, 35 30; Hamburg, 40 50; Paradise, 1¾ 1.90 1.80; Alpion, 35 40; Fourth of July, 75; Mount Diablo, 2¾ 3; Bechtel, 1.80 1¾; McClinton, 1.40 1.35; Tioga, 5¼ 6¾ 6¾ 6¼; Red Cloud, 75; Summit, 2¼ 2.60 2.55; Bulwer, 10; Syndicate, 6; Aurora, 65 70 75; Goodshaw, 60 65; Maybelle, 50; Belvidere, 2.55; Champion, 30; Blackhawk, 2¾ 2.20; South Bodie, 35 a10; Booker, 1¼ 1.30; South Standard, 20 25; Richer, 85; Crown Point, 80; Queen Bee, 80 90 85 1.05; Con Pacific, 7¾ 7¾; University, 70 65; Dudley, 2 1.00; Jupiter, 2¼ 2¾; Defiance, 1¼; S Bulwer, 1.30 1.35; Chieftain, 5c; Addenda, 1 1.95; Noonday, 3¼ a30; N. Noonday, 5.10 2; Double Standard, 1.10 1.20 1.15; Orient, 75 80 85; Orient, 50 55; Mammoth, 13; Glyndale, 7c; U. Pacific, 50; Martin White, 7; Leeds, 90 1; Tiptop, 1.20 1.15 1¼; S. King, 7 7½.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Michigan Central	74¾	74¾	74⅜	74⅜
Lake Shore	73¾	73¾	73⅛	73½
C. & N. Western	66⅜	66⅜	65⅝	65¾
Do preferred	96¼	....	....	96¾
M. & St. Paul	54⅝	54½	54⅛	54⅜
Do preferred	89¾	....	....	90¾
C. C. & I. C.	*137½	....	....	*137½
Illinois Central	88⅝	88⅞	88⅜	88¾
C., B. & Q	116½	....	....	116⅝
C. & Alton	84½	....	....	84¾
Union Pacific	76¾	....	....	76
Erie	28¼	28½	27⅞	28
Erie preferred	52¾	....	....	52¾
Wabash Railway	36½	36⅝	36	36
Ohio & Miss	13⅞	....	....	13⅞
C., C., I. & L	33¾	....	....	33
H. & St. Jo	19½	....	....	20
Do preferred	41¾	42¼	41⅜	41⅞
Del. & Hudson	47⅝	....	....	47⅞
D., Lack. & West	58⅜	....	....	58⅜
N. J. Central	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾
Mo., Kas. & Tex	14¾	....	....	15¾
Kansas City & N	17⅜	17⅜	16⅛	16⅜
Do preferred	45½	45⅝	44½	44⅝
W. Union Tel	93	....	....	93⅛
Louisville & Nash	61⅜	....	....	61¾
Atlantic & Pacific	37	....	....	37⅛
St. L. & San Fran	9¼	....	....	9¾
Do preferred	11⅝	....	....	11¾
M. & St. Paul	34	....	....	33

*Ex. dividend, 2¼ per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
U. S. 6s of '81	104½	104¾
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103⅝	104
U. S. new 4½s, ex int	105⅞	106¼
U. S. 4s per cent compond	101⅝	102⅛
U. S. currency 6s	122	....
Refunding certificates	102¾	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	487	489
Belgium	517¾	515
France	517½	515
Switzerland	517¾	515
Germany	95¾	95¾
Holland	40	40½
Austria	....	40
Norway	....	27
Sweden	....	27¾
Denmark	....	27¾

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	483¼	485¼
France	521¾	519

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	*113¾	*113¾
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898	*113	*113½
Chicago Water loan 7s	*114¼	*114½
Chicago Municipal 6s	*107¼	*108
Chicago Water loan 6s	*108	*108
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*105¾	*106¼
Chicago South Park 7s	*105¾	*106½
Chicago West Park 7s	*106	*106½
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	98¼	99¼
Cook County 7s	*113¾	*113¾
Cook County (short) 7s	*101¾	*102½
Cook County 5s	*103¼	*103
City Railway (South Side)	170¾	....
City Railway (West Side)	175	....
City Railway do 7 percent cents	*106	*106¾
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*106¾	*107
Chamber of Commerce	61	62¼

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades	$	97½
Mexican (full weight)		85
Sovereigns		4.80
Napoleons		3.80
Twenty marks		4.70
Austrian florins (paper)		39
Five francs		95
Prussian thalers		65
Holland guelders	38¼@	39
Kronors (swedish)	25 @	25¼
Mexican and S. American doubloons		15.50
Spanish doubloons		15.60

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UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
for sale in sums to suit.

COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS,
COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS.
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Is buying and selling
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And does a General Banking Business.

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CITY SCRIP FOR 1878 TAXES
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

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And Investment Securities of all kinds.

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RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME.
No notice required to draw money.
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Safe Deposit Department in the basement, entrance from Washington-st.
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MONEY IN HAND to loan on INSIDE REAL ESTATE, IMPROVED, for five years, at the lowest rates. Railway Bonds and other good Securities negotiated.

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We buy and sell U. S. BONDS. The NEW 4 PER CENTS constantly on hand. The Called 5-20s and 10-40s purchased or exchanged at best current rates.
Also buy and sell choice County, City, and School Bonds, drawing 6, 7, and 8 per cent interest.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—We draw bills on London, Paris, Berlin, and other points.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.
NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, July 1.—Governments were firm. Railroad securities were strong. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts 70½. There were no sales of seconds.

State bonds were dull.

Stock speculations were irregular, and the volume of business was light. The general list was weak on small fluctuations, and at the close showed a decline of ¼@1, New Jersey Central, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern being most prominent in the downward movement. Erie issues of both stocks and bonds were strong, and advanced in sympathy with the London market. The Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Pacific Mail, and Hannibal & St. Joseph also show a fractional improvement. Transactions were 80,000 shares, 12,000 Erie, 2,600 Lake Shore, 4,300 Wabash, 7,400 Northwestern, 11,000 St. Paul, 4,700 Lackawanna, 8,600 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 1,600 Western Union, 1,500 Pacific Mail, 4,700 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 3,400 preferred, 1,400 Iron Mountain, 3,700 Kansas & Texas, 2300 Louisville & Nashville, 2,700 Michigan Central, and 1,100 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Money active at 4@5. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, 485¾; sight, 487½.

Silver at London is 51¼d per ounce. Bar silver here is 113½. Subsidiary silver coin is ⅝@1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	104½	New 4 per cents	101¾
New 5s	103¾	Currency 6s	122
New 4½s	106½		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel	93	St. Paul, pfd	93
Quicksilver (offered 15		Wabash	36
Quicksilver, pfd	34½	Ft. Wayne (off'd)	9½
Pacific Mail	15⅝	T. Haute (off'd)	10
Mariposa	104	Terre Haute, pfd	10
Mariposa, pfd	104⅜	Chicago & Alton	84
Adams Express	105	C. & Alton, pfd	111
Wells, Fargo & Co	99½	Ohio & Mississippi	13¾
American Express	46¾	Del., L. & Western	58½
U. S. Express	47½	A. & P. Telegraph	37
N. Y. Central	118	C., R. & Q.	116½
Erie	28	H. & St. Joe	19⅝
Erie, pfd	52¾	H. & St. Joe, pfd	41¾
Harlem	156	Canada Southern	50¾
Mich. Central, ex. d	74½	L. & Nashville	61¾
Panama	147	Kansas Pacific	58
U. P. stock	76¼	Kansas & Texas	15¾
Lake Shore, ex. div	73	St. L. & San Fran	9½
Illinois Central	89¾	St. L. & S. F., pfd	34½
Clev. & Pittsburg	97	St. L. & S. F., 1st pfd	90
Northwestern	65¾	St. L., K. C. & N.	16½
Northwestern, pfd	95¾	St. L., K. C. & N., pfd	44¾
C., C., C. & I	51½	Cent. Pac. bonds	*106½
New Jersey Cent	51¾	Union Pac. bonds	*109¾
Rock Island, ex. div	137¾	U. P. Land-Grants	113¾
St. Paul	54	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	33	Virginia 6s, new	31
Tennessee 6s, new	30¾	Missouri	*105½
Virginia 6s, old	30¾		

*Ex-interest.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	24	Mexican	20¼
Alta	9½	Ophir	30¾
Belcher	6¾	Overman	11
Best & Belcher	18½	Raymond & Ely	4
Bullion	7¾	Savage	15¼
California	5¾	Sierra Nevada	41¾
Chollar & Potosi	8½	Union Consolidated	40
Consol. Virginia	5¾	Yellow Jacket	17¾
Crown Point	4½	Dodie	22½
Eureka Con	17	Potosi	5¾
Exchequer	7¾	Imperial	14
Gould & Curry	12¾	Martin White	6
Grand Prize	3¾	Mono	11
H. & N	16½	Independence	2¼
Julia Consolidated	4½	Consolidat'd Pacific	7¾
Justice	4½	Leviathan	¾

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 1—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 97 11-16.
American securities—Reading, 20¼; Erie, 28¾; preferred, 54.
United States Bonds—New 5s, 106⅜; 4½s, 109; 4s, 104¾.
PARIS, July 1.—Rentes, 115f 90c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, July 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

Milwaukee av, 641 ft s e of North av, s w f, 25x118 ft, dated June 30 (Franz Schack to Nicolaus Fiepel)..... $ 1,250
West Indiana st, 275 ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x93 3-10 ft, dated April 30 (Master in Chancery to H. W. Perrin)..... 1,345
West Thirteenth place, n w cor of Wood st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated June 27 (Valentine Ulrich to Carl Eichendorf)..... 465
Bismarck st, 431 ft e of California av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 28 (Hermann Savings Bank to Miller & Wagner)..... 321
Armitage av, 116 ft w of Robey st, n f, 38 9-10x100 ft, dated July 1 (John T. Dale to R. Petterson)..... 500
Hein st, 325 ft w of sedgwick st, s f, 25x81 ft, dated June 30 (Joseph Kroll to Helmuth Trapp et al.)..... 700
Milwaukee av, 606 ft s e of North av, s w f, 25x118 ft, dated June 30 (Buehler & Schack to Nicolaus Fiepel)..... 1,500
Ashland av, 145 ft n of Congress st, e f, 48x150 ft, dated June 25 (Leopold Powell to John A. King)..... 5,000
South Dearborn st, 66 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24x123 ft, dated June 21 (M. N. Lord, Trustee, to Mary H. Teed)..... 2,800
Newberry av, 385¾ ft s of Twelfth st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated June 17 (William Swissler to Henry Brasmael)..... 1,800
Case st, n w cor of Erie st, e f, 109x100 ft, dated June 30 (Ezra B. McCagg et al. to Eliza T. Porter)..... 22,500
Clybourn av, 104 ft n w of Hinsche st, s w f, 21½x100 ft, dated June 27 (Emil R. Haas to Ferdinand Fromm)..... 2,400
Henshaw av, s w cor of Rhine st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated July 1 (Albion Cate to F. and J. Waswo)..... 300
Henshaw av, 24 ft s of Rhine st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated July 1 (Albion Cate to Franz Schack)..... 400
Peoria st, 200 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 23 (Jesse L. Nason to Carrie O. Nason)..... 6,000
Carroll av, n e cor of Robey st, s f, 25x123 ft, dated June 14 (Louis P. Brady to H. H. Stoddard)..... 2,000
West Erie st, 100 ft e of Ancona st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 20 (E. Maynard to J. H. Ohlerking)..... 400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworthav, 150 ft n of Fifty-second st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 15, 1875 (M. C. and A. Palmola to Charles Neuciver)..... $ 700

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Monday.	*Tuesday.*
Mess pork	$ 8.92½	$ 9.85
Lard	6.10	6.10
Shoulders, boxed	3.92½	3.97½
Short ribs, boxed	4.90	4.90
Whisky	1.03	1.03
Wheat	96¾	97½
Corn	35⅝	36
Oats	32	32¾
Rye	52¼	52
Barley	70	70
Live hogs	3.60@3.90	3.55@3.85
Cattle	2.25@5.00	2.25@4.90

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	12,935	8,304	19,047	7,488
Wheat, bu	160,895	51,612	128,877	127,072
Corn, bu	360,614	377,045	224,797	95,821
Oats, bu	51,350	92,228	69,980	95,427
Rye, bu	7,980	6,334	862	785
Barley, bu	4,750	1,200	560	829
Grass seed, lbs	3,170	47,421	3,437	7,190
Flax seed, lbs	720	54,905	....	804
Broom corn, lbs	40,000	300	836	35,327
Cured meats, lbs	313,440	220,900	5,081,337	3,334,551
Beef, tcs	....	....	10	....
Beef, brls	....	....	376	184
Pork, brls	290	....	352	742
Lard, lbs	166,320	....	670,894	1,377,451
Tallow, lbs	27,360	39,240	42,079	61,872
Butter, lbs	220,950	207,571	552,210	302,087
Live hogs, No	18,300	28,277	2,793	5,602
Cattle, No	3,861	1,817	359	215
Sheep, No	914	227	....	....
Hides, lbs	211,645	133,285	172,630	256,440
High wines, brl	....	50	100	53
Wool, lbs	571,469	317,393	352,165	165,177
Potatoes, bu	5,856	4,950	63	31
Coal, tons	14,490	12,695	1,690	900
Hay, tons	90	40	10	30
Lumber, m	14,397	13,076	2,738	2,459
Shingles	8,094	3,171	720	344
Salt, brls	10,783	13,508	2,758	3,644

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 2,270 bu wheat, 452 bu corn, 866 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 4 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 3 cars mixed, 1 car No. 2 hard, 75 cars No. 2 spring, 82 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars rejected, 10 cars no grade (200 wheat); 158 cars high mixed corn, 2 cars new do, 5 cars new mixed, 414 cars and 12,400 bu No. 2 corn, 30 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (611 corn); 13 cars white oats, 20 cars and 3,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 6 cars rejected (39 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 11 cars No. 2 do; 2 cars No. 3 barley, 1 car feed. Total (365 cars), 365,000 bu. Inspected out: 123,767 bu wheat, 121,444 bu corn, 671 bu oats, 532 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and averaged firmer, though the close of the June trading was devoted to bring a decline in several departments. The receipts of grain were smaller, and deliveries were not large; they were fair in volume in corn and oats, small (on July) in wheat, and rather large in provisions.

The June deal in wheat was theoretically closed the previous afternoon with the end of the month; but about a quarter of a million bu remained unsettled. We stated it yesterday at little more than 200,000 bu. A great deal of curiosity was exhibited to know what they were "going to do about it"; but there was no sign during the greater part of the season. The parties who had control of the June deal were quiet, and the "defaulting shorts" made no effort to fill, except that a very few fives were settled at the head office early. A small lot sold at $1.00 per bu spot, and when the car-lots came on the market both buyers and sellers held back, there being a dead-lock for some time at about $1.00 bid and $1.07 asked. About noon the June longs began to buy "on account of whom it may concern," and the market advanced to $1.10, with some active trading at $1.09@1.10. After some half an hour's buying the work was finished, and in a few minutes there were free sellers at $1.05¾. The market for spot No. 2 spring closed nominally at about $1.05 for car-lots and $1.10 for round lots.

It is probable that there will be more than one contest arising out of this deel. The longs take it particularly to heart that some parties delivered to them large quantities of high-priced wheat, but declined to deliver wheat which had been sold at low figures. No little trouble will be experienced by the Arbitration Committee to-day in fixing a satisfactory price as the basis of settlement, with or without the 5-per-cent penalty. The rule that reference shall be made to the value as determined by shipments to other markets can scarcely be applied to please the shorts, as New York and Baltimore, to say nothing of several minor points, have all been under a corresponding excitement, as high as $1.30 being paid for No. 2 red winter wheat in Baltimore last Thursday.

Intelligent men who have watched the progress of events here for several years are asking what is the rule which was supposed to be a bar against corners; and, Would it not be better to abolish the rule and retain the provision under which margins may be called to protect shorts from being too far pushed by the longs?

The wheat market otherwise was firmer, with a fair business doing. The market advanced 1¾c early, but fell off to about Monday's latest prices for July. Corn was steady at ⅛c advance for cash lots. Spot oats were stronger, owing to small deliveries, and rye was easier. Provisions were firmer and very steady, though hogs were quoted tame.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 1¾c on corn by sail to Buffalo, and 2c for wheat to do. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 6¾@7c for corn, and 7¾@7¾c for wheat. Through to Boston nominal at 11c on corn. Rail freights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 40@42½c per 100 lbs, and 50¾c to Antwerp.

There was a fair local and country demand for staple and fancy dry goods, and the market was strong. Boots and shoes remain very quiet, as is to be expected at this time of year. Prices, however, are tending upward, owing to the increased cost of production, materials having advanced from 15 to 20 per cent. The grocery market had no specially new features. The demand continues active, and both staple and side goods display decided firmness. No changes were apparent in the dried fruit and fish markets. Butter was quiet and easy. Cheese remained dull and heavy. The Liverpool quotation is down to 35s, and New York is quoted off. Full creams were offered at 5¾@6¾c, and part skims at 4½@5¾c. Jobbers of tobacco report a continued fair demand at well sustained prices. Leather remains strong. Prices of oils were the same as on Monday, except that Michigan legal test was dropped to 12½c, to correspond to the reduced test which went into effect July 1. Bagging was firm as last quoted. Coal and wood were dull,—hard coal at $4.25@4.50 and maple wood at $6.50@7.00.

Lumber was active at the yards at the current figures. Cargoes were in moderate demand at shaded prices. The receipts are large for the first week in July, which is usually one of the worst in the season for lumber. Some people think green stuff has reached its lowest and will begin to rally about the middle of the month. According to advices from the Mississippi section, the stock of logs secured in time to saw this season may be much smaller than previous estimates have made it. Wool was quiet and unchanged, and broom-corn sold in small lots at the asking figures. Seeds remain quiet, and hides easy. Hay was steady, the offerings being small, and there was a fair inquiry from the local trade. Potatoes were lower. The principal kinds of green fruits brought former prices.

The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 6,901 brls flour, 32,249 bu wheat, 343,310 bu corn, 330 pkgs pork, 12,735 boxes meats, 5,073 cases canned do, 2,940 tcs lard, 355 other pkgs do, 40 pkgs beef, 50 brls tongues, 2,608 pkgs butter and cheese, 66 brls tallow, 18,107 lbs seeds, 5,373 brls oat-meal, 1,100 brls corn-meal.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

Wheat—	*June 28, 1879.*	*June 21, 1879.*	*June 29, 1878.*
No. 2 red	15,703	13,157	.....
No. 1 amber	154	154	.....
No. 2 amber	2,051	2,051	3,442
No. 3 winter	453	203	.....
Rejected winter	690	690	397
No. 1 spring	2,929	3,732	12,923
No. 2 spring	3,709,481	3,560,777	93,939
No. 3 spring	371,020	480,795	14,253
Rejected	56,452	65,648	2,068
No. 1 hard spr'g	....	....	40,701
No. 2 hard spr'g	216,180	102,810	93,802
Mixed	13,604	8,060	.....
Total	4,391,090	4,328,467	280,485
Corn—			
No. 1	....	....	6,699
No. 2	1,882,824	1,653,713	626,100
Rejected	35,500	83,579	116,687
No grade	....	....	458
High mixed	656,200	450,483	449,593
Yellow	1,382	970	5,330
New mixed	22,571	14,503	11,711
New high mixed	3,129	4,544	12,995
Total	2,581,612	2,216,795	1,230,103
Oats—			
No. 2	356,408	302,300	68,695
Rejected	16,632	15,943	837
No grade	720	720	.....
No. 2 white	24,854	17,716	52,354
Total	398,074	336,688	121,886
Rye—			
No. 1	245	245	68,695
No. 2	79,374	76,208	837
Rejected	2,173	2,439	53,344
Total	81,992	78,892	121,860
Barley—			
No. 2	16,066	17,006	223,726
No. 3	10,504	10,809	8,040
Extra No. 3	50,587	49,070	17,899
Feed	1,682	1,682	5,557
Total	78,839	78,627	255,222

Total of all grades in store, 7,532,807 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 63,223 bu wheat, 364,817 bu corn, 61,036 bu oats, 3,100 bu rye, and 212 bu barley. Total increase, 493,338 bu.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwaukee:

	1879.	1878.
No. 1 spring hard	1,770	10,086
No. 1 spring regular	440	55,993
No. 2 spring regular	1,280,265	238,738
No. 3 spring regular	58,622	4,145
No. 4 sp

ght, but there were more cattle than were needed. In shipping movement being light in the extreme. Sales were reported at $2.25@2.50 for scrubs; at $2.75@3.75 for common to good butchers' stock; at $3.75@3.25 for Texans; and at $3.75@4.55 for fair to extra shipping steers. There was some call for export cows for fat, smooth droves averaging from 1,250 to 1,400 lbs, but their bids were low and sales at over $4.65 did not exceed 200 head. Veals were salable at $3.25@5.25 per 100 lbs, according to quality. Stockers were nominal at $2.50@3.25. The market closed heavy with a good many cattle left over.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.75@4.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.40@4.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	4.10@4.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.40
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.75@3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.25@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	1,522	$4.85	53	1,214	$4.10
18	1,553	4.80	11	1,216	4.00
15	1,515	4.75	19	1,140	4.05
47	1,318	4.75	42	1,487	4.07½
16	1,512	4.70	49	1,555	4.00
16	1,603	4.65	51	1,223	4.00
30	1,380	4.60	16	1,249	4.00
15	1,336	4.55	70	1,132	3.90
16	1,325	4.55	13	1,153	3.90
16	1,365	4.50	20	1,070	3.90
15	1,208	4.50	18	1,124	3.75
13	1,284	4.50	10	1,103	3.80
21	1,268	4.50	19	1,151	3.65
47	1,271	4.50	39	1,062	3.60
20	1,249	4.50	10 cows	915	3.40
34	1,245	4.45	17	1,082	3.35
34	1,277	4.40	41	921	3.35
65	1,340	4.40	19 cows	1,076	3.20
17	1,307	4.40	13 stkrs	859	3.20
84	1,233	4.35	20 cows	806	3.20
17	1,386	4.35	21	830	3.15
17	1,233	4.30	286 Texas	803	3.20
11	1,178	4.30	22 Texas	784	3.15
34	1,230	4.25	35 cows	951	3.00
51	1,383	4.25	16 cows	1,003	3.00
19	1,132	4.25	64 cows	789	2.80
19	1,203	4.20	19 cows	893	2.60
36	1,223	4.20	21 cows	820	2.50
19	1,007	4.10			

HOGS—The hog trade was dull throughout the day. There was a fair shipping demand, but packers did not seem to want any stock, and for heavy grades the market was extremely slow at a decline from Monday's figures of a good full 5c. Light weights also weakened toward the close, late sales being at about 5c off. Trading was at $3.00@3.90. Closing quotations were $3.75@3.85 for common to prime bacon grades, at $3.55@3.75 for heavy packers, and at $3.75@3.85 for fair to choice shipping lots. A good many hogs were left over, and the market closed flat.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	171	$3.90	50	295	$3.75
77	213	3.90	21	245	3.75
67	174	3.90	54	214	3.75
44	182	3.90	49	208	3.75
55	274	3.90	34	276	3.70
23	171	3.90	68	255	3.70
59	206	3.87½	39	270	3.70
124	206	3.87½	76	300	3.70
47	295	3.90	76	259	3.70
73	209	3.90	54	259	3.70
53	198	3.85	125	297	3.70
37	198	3.85	29	310	3.70
111	178	3.85	40	281	3.70
41	160	3.85	29	261	3.70
34	212	3.85	37	240	3.70
20	335	3.85	54	255	3.70
98	180	3.85	38	310	3.70
89	179	3.85	51	280	3.65
32	196	3.85	166	169	3.65
27	201	3.85	98	164	3.65
31	198	3.85	41	272	3.65
37	185	3.85	30	271	3.65
31	232	3.85	27	209	3.60
38	185	3.85	38	278	3.60
83	180	3.85	67	230	3.60
59	179	3.85	139	274	3.65
64	238	3.80	73	255	3.55
20	202	3.80	62	253	3.55
66	225	3.80	23	269	3.60
146	204	3.75	77	304	3.50
110	202	3.75	20	135	3.35
65	252	3.75	21	101	3 12½
55	252	3.75	22	196	3.10
29	244	3.75			

SHEEP—The market continues dull, with prices unsettled. Aside from the local trade, there was not much inquiry, and sales were slow. The quote inferior to common at $2.25@3.00; medium at $3.25@3.50; and good to choice at $3.75@4.75 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	91	$3.62½	70	115	$4.75
15	108	3.37½	8	174	4.75
15	108	3.35	20	136	5.00
55	90	3.25			

BUFFALO, July 1.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 714; through consignments, 209 cars; market easier; not quotably lower; sales of shippers' steers, medium to good, $4.25@4.65; no choice or extra sold; light butchers' steers, $3.65@3.80; a number of loads held over.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 130; through consignments, 22 cars; market without decided change; a large number unsold, and shippers are holding off; prices entirely nominal.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 970; through consignments, 55 cars; market dull and declining; supply equal to demand; Yorkers, $3.65@4.00; medium and heavy, $4.00@4.10; a few loads of extra heavy, $4.15; coarse rough to fair, $2.25@2.35.

EAST LIBERTY, July 1.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 68 head through and 671 for sale here; supply good, but few buyers; trade slow up to noon, when holders let loose, and the buyers here, mostly retailers, took hold, and about 30 loads were sold, though at a decline of about 25c from Monday's opening; best asked, $5.50; best brought, $5.00@5.25; fair to good, $4.25@4.60; common, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 800 head; Yorkers, $3.70@3.80; Philadelphias, $4.15@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 4,700 head; supply in excess of demand, making a very dull market; common to fair, $2.50@3.00; fair to extra, $3.00@4.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, July 1.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports receipts, 1,090; shipments, 702; demand fair; prices weak; native shippers, $3.50@4.50; native cows and feeders, $2.50@3.50; native cows, $1.75@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,900; shipments, 1,511; active and choice, $3.60@3.70; inferior to fair, $3.10@3.55.

WATERTOWN, July 1.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 480; no improvement in demand, and prices remain as last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,279; good demand for spring lambs, but prices did not advance. Sales in lots $2.75@3.50 each; extra, $4.00@6.00; sheared sheep, 3½@5c; spring lambs, 5½@7¼c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—CATTLE—Natives dull; nothing doing; grassers active, and easier feeling, but prices not quotably lower; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 500.

SHEEP—Dull and weak at $2.75@3.75; receipts, 850; shipments, 150.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—HOGS—Steady and firm; common, $3.00@3.50; light, $3.55@3.75; packing, $3.70@3.90; butchers, $3.90@4.00; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 140.

LUMBER.

The movement last week and since Jan. 1 with comparisons is given below:

RECEIPTS.	*Week, 1879.*	*Week, 1878.*	*Since Jan. 1, 1879.*	*Since Jan. 1, 1878.*
Lumber, m ft	46,224	31,891	458,093	365,810
Shingles, m	15,740	16,261	236,873	240,927
SHIPMENTS.				
Lumber, m ft	16,352	11,473	300,078	253,009
Shingles, m	2,209	3,450	29,880	58,771

Reports have been received here to the effect that the stock of logs obtained for the Mississippi River mills this season is not likely to be excessive. It is understood that the Western rivers have delivered about all the logs they cannot present, and cannot be expected to bring out many more without rains. If these reports are confirmed, some local operators think lumber will advance materially in August or the month following.

The cargo market was moderately active at reduced prices. The offerings were again liberal, and buyers held off, though they took a few lots at the decline. Fourth of July week is always a dull one, and the receipts now are unusually heavy. Local buyers are also waiting to know what their customers are going to do, some of them having threatened to strike and make it general. Manistee piece stuff sold at $6.12½, and sales were also reported at $6.25. Common inch was dull, and probably sold for less than $7.00. Good lumber was quoted at nasefoture. Not much of it comes on the market. Green lumber afloat was quoted as follows:

Choice strips and boards	$11.50	@13.00
Good mill-run inch, green	10.00	@12.00
Medium inch, green	8.00	@ 9.50
Common inch	7.00	@ 8.50
Piece-stuff	6.00	@ 6.25
Piece-stuff, dry		7.50
Lath	1.10	1.15
Shingles	1.40	@ 1.45

Dry stuff is quoted 50c@$1.00 above green.

It is understood that some of the sales reported below were made Monday.

Sales include 200,000 ft Manistee piece stuff at $6.12½.

135,000 ft common strips and boards (Muskegon) at $7.50; 165,000 ft do 2nds do at $7.50. Also 200,000 ft Menominee strips and boards at $7.00.

157,000 ft Manistee piece stuff at $6.25; 150,000 ft do at same price.

200,000 Muskegon lath at $1.15, and 1,200,000 A shingles at $1.52½.

The yard market continues active. The usual July lull does not yet seem to have appeared. The shipments continue large, and dry stuff is generally steady:

Third clear, inch	23.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	25.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	12.00@13.00
Fencing, No. 1	9.00@10.00
Fencing, No. 2	8.25@ 8.50
Green, inch, common	8.50@ 9.00
Common boards, dry	9.00@10.00
Cull boards	8.00
Dimension stuff	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, green	8.00
Culls, 2 in	6.50@ 7.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.30
Lath, green	1.25@1.30
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.00@ 2.15
Shingles, standard	1.75@ 1.90
Shingles, No. 1	75

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

For the time of year the movement in staple and fancy dry goods is of generous proportions. The demand is no doubt measurably stimulated by the continued appreciation in values, but there is undoubtedly a materially larger legitimate consumptive demand than there has previously existed since the autumn of 1873, and, as stocks have not for many years been so light as at present, there is no reason to anticipate a reaction in prices for some months to come. The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday last says:

"Reviewing the dry-goods market for the week ended, the movement of general merchandise has been large and in proportion to the recent activity and supply of increased percentage as at our last. The demand, however, has been less than at our last review; still there has been a very fair quota of mail and telegraph orders to the further controlling of the supply in sight. Practically speaking, this week closes the demand of the month, and during the next thirty days other matters than the preparation of autumn stocks will engage the attention of distributors. The tone of the market is much stronger than a week since, and many prices have been advanced. As the season wears away distributors are beginning to realize the fact that assortments are a matter of supply rather than price, and that the general market will develop still higher figures before the close of August.

"This is so apparent that all classes of trade are delighted at the outlook and long to begin the harvest in sight. The supply with agents has been further reduced, while that coming forward has been more largely engaged through the placing of orders. Of the autumn product but little remains to be done, and, with the middle of July passed, the wants of a small jobbing trade will so soon make way with it that with the opening of August of many makes agents will be without stocks, and prices much firmer and higher on all leading styles of woolens and cottons."

During the week there have been several price-changes in cotton textiles, all in an upward direction.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Business remains quiet, but the market has a very steady tone; cotton goods firm, and some makes of bleached goods advanced, including Pratt of Boom, Masonville, etc.; prints in light request; men's wear of woolens in lessening demand but firm; foreign goods quiet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 1—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d @10s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 4d@8s 3d; white, 8s 6d@9s 3d; club, 9s 2d@9s 6d. Corn, 3s 11d@4s. Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—1:30 p. m.—Weather unsettled. Breadstuffs steady. Corn, 3s 11d. Rest unchanged. Receipts of wheat last three days, 125,000 cantals; 89,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—1 p. m.—Flour, extra State, 11s. Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter, 9s 3d; No. 3 spring, 7s 5d; No. 2 do, 8s 4d; California, 1d dearer. Corn dull; 3s 11d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand for the United Kingdom, and in moderate demand for the Continent. Corn dull and neglected. Weather wet. Pork—Western prime mess, 47s. Lard—Better tone; 32s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 26s 9d; short clear, 27s; Cumberlands, 26s 6d. Beef in fair demand and steady at 77s 6d.

LONDON, July 1.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat in fair demand; California, 9s 3d@9s 6d; Western red, 9s 1d; white Michigan, 9s 3d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 4d. Corn slow. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmer; corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady; corn quiet. Weather in England wet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 7s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s; No. 2, 3s 11d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—COTTON—A shade easier at 6 15-16@7d; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady.

PRIME MESS BEEF—77s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 32s 6d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.

LONDON, July 1.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 7@7½d; spirits, 6¼@6¾d.

LINSEED OIL—27s.

ANTWERP, July 1.—PETROLEUM—17¼d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 1.—GRAIN—A livelier movement reported in wheat to-day; winter grades have been offered more freely, notably so in No. 2 red, which declined in price for prompt and forward delivery about ½@1c a bu; No. 1 white attracted less attention, and wound up weaker; No. 2 amber held above the views of buyers; spring grades quoted somewhat firmer, and not offered with much urgency; more inquiry for No. 2, chiefly for July delivery and shipment, and No. 3 and ungraded spring, early delivery; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring, prompt delivery, quoted strong—$1.20 asked.

PROVISIONS—Hog products in comparatively small request. Mess pork for early delivery very quiet, but quoted steady at $10.25 for new and $9.50 for old; for forward delivery in limited demand, but held more confidently; July option quoted at $10.15@10.25; August at $10.20@10.25; September at $10.30@10.35; October at $10.35@10.50. Bacon dull, but firm at $5.35@5.40, and long clear at $2.25. Western lard moderately active at firm prices; forward delivery in less demand, and July options closing at $6.37½@6.43½; August at $6.45@6.48½; September at $6.52½@6.55; October at $6.60@6.62½; year option at $6.35@6.37½; December at $6.50@6.75.

TALLOW—Steady or more active, with prime quoted at the close at 5 11-16@6c.

WHISKY—Fifty bris sold at $1.5½, regular; market dull.

SUGARS—Raw in fair demand at 6¾c for fair, and 6½@6 9-16c for good refining Cuba; refined in moderate request at steady rates.

FREIGHTS—Business has been moderately active, and rates quoted irregular and generally weak, the offerings of accommodation continuing in excess of current trade requirement.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 1.—GRAIN—Private advices received at the Produce Exchange from the West today say that about 300,000 bu of wheat were delivered on contracts on Monday evening, and that nobody was seriously embarrassed by the settlement. Here, spring was generally firm to-day and fairly active, and, in some instances, a trifle higher. The low grades, particularly No. 3, were in good demand. No. 2 was also in good demand for July delivery for export. Spot No. 2 was held firmly up to the highest prices of Monday afternoon. Corn opened a shade higher, and No. 2 was fairly active; extensive deliveries were made on contract of this grade, and out of these towards the close came free offerings, which caused reaction to the prices current on Monday evening.

PROVISIONS—Were unchanged and slow.

FREIGHTS—Generally were weak; through freights exhibited very little activity.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 1.—COTTON—Dull at 11 7-16@11 9-16c; futures steady: July, 12.38c; August, 12.35c; September, 12.24c; October, 12.45c; November, 11.05c; December, 11c.; January, 11.03c; February, 11.21c.

FLOUR—High grades dull; in buyers' favor; medium and low grades fairly steady; receipts, 17,000 bris; supers, $3.30@3.85; common to good extra, $4.00@4.10; good to choice, $4.15@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.30; extra Ohio, $4.00@6.00; St. Louis, $4.00@6.25; Minnesota patent process, $5.00@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Whanot decided changes in receipts, 60,000 bu; ungraded spring, 85c@$1.03; No. 3 do, 93@95c; ungraded winter red, $1.04@1.10; No. 3 do, $1.10; No. 2 do, $1.13½@1.17; ungraded white, $1.14½; No. 2 do, $1.15½; No. 1 do, $1.14@1.14½. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged; malt quiet but steady. Corn opened a shade firmer; closed slightly in buyers' favor; receipts, 283,000 bu; No. 2 white, 50c; steamer, 48½@49c; yellow, 44½@45c. Oats—Demand active; receipts, 42,000 bu; mixed Western, 37@39c; white, 40@40c.

Hay—Steady.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 6¾@6¾c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; no refined offered for early delivery; united, 71¼c; crude, 5@5½c; refined, 7c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 10@12c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; old mess, $9.50; new, $10.25. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet but firm; prime steam, $6.32½@6.37½.

BUTTER—Market dull; Western, 7@16c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.05¾.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—FLOUR—Market dull; Minnesota extra, family medium, $4.50; do good to fancy, $4.75@5.25; Ohio family, good, $5.50; winter wheat patents, $6.00@6.75; Minnesota patent process, good, $6.50. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red in elevator, $1.21½. Corn in fair demand; rejected on track, 35@38c; steamer mixed do, 39@40c. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 34½@35¼c; white do, 36@37c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; prime mess beef, $12.00; hams, smoked, $10.25@11.50; pickled, $8.25@9.25. Lard nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery extra, 15@16c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 14c; Western Reserve extra, 10@13c.

EGGS—Weak; Western, 12@12½c.

CHEESE—Steady; creamery, 6@6½c.

PETROLEUM—Weak; refined, 6¾c; crude, 5c.

WHISKY—Firm; Wester $1.06¾.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 36,000 bu. Corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

WOOL—Quiet, but steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 40@41c; extra, 39@40c; medium, 41@42c; coarse, 37c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 33@36c; medium, 40@42c; coarse, 35@37c; combing, washed, 40@45c; combing, unwashed, 29@33½c; Canada combing, 37c; fine unwashed, 23@25c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 29@33½c; tub-washed, 40@42c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 1.—FLOUR—Dull; weak; unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.18@1.18½; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.14½; July, $1.10@1.10¼; August, 1.07@1.07¼; September, $1.06¾@1.06¾. Corn—Western firm; Western mixed, spot, 43½@43¾c; July, 43¾@43½c; August, 44¼@44½c; September, 45¾@45¾c; steamer, 42c. Oats strong; Fairly active; Western white, 36@37c; do mixed, 35@36c; Pennsylvania, 36@37c. Rye quiet at 56@58c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull at 10@11c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bris; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—COTTON—Quiet at 12½c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; red and amber, 90@95c. Corn steady; white, 43c; mixed, 40c. Oats quiet; white, 38c; mixed, 35c. Rye—Market dull at 58c.

HAY—Quiet at $12.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally $11.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, 7¼c; do keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 3¾c; clear rib, 5½@5¾c; clear, 5½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5¾@5¾c; hams, sugar-cured, firmer at 10@11c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.03.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—GRAIN—Wheat nominal; no sales; little inquiry. Corn dull; sales, 1,000 bu; high mixed, 40@40½c. Oats offered at 37c; no demand. Rye inactive; No. 1 Milwaukee held at 61c. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher; wheat, 5c; corn, 4½c.

RECEIPTS—By rail for June, 400,200 bu wheat; 1,000,678 bu corn. By lake since Saturday, flour, 4,392 bu; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 356,050 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Canal: Wheat, 7,800 bu. Railroad: Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 1.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged; Western amber, July, $1.01½; No. 2 red wintor, spot, $1.01½; July, $1.01¾; August, 98c. Corn dull; high mixed, 38½c bid; No. 2, July, 38¼c; August, 38¾ bid. Oats dull; No. 2, 32¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—HOGS—Steady at $3.10@3.90; receipts, 2,700; shipments, 425.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; lower; No. 2 red, $1.01@1.03; August, 95@96c. Corn quiet at 33@35½c. Oats quiet at 32@34c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders held at 4c; clear rib, $4.95. Lard, 6½c. Hams, 8½@9c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 1.—FLOUR—Moderate demand and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 46½@48c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 41½@45c; No. 2 white, 40@41c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 38½@39½c. Rye nominally unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, $1.03½; No. 1 white, $1.07½ July; $1.07½ August; No. 3 milling, $1.04 bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 40,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,065 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 1.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.17; No. 2 Duluth spring, $1.08; No. 1 do, $1.15. Corn steady; No. 2 Western, 45½c; selected, 44c.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 1.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts 9,033 bu; shipments, 5,135 bu; lower; No. 2, cash, 93¼c; July, 90c; No. 3, cash, 90½c; July, 86c. Corn—Receipts, 7,707 bu; shipments, 5,169 bu; weak; No. 2, cash, 30½c; July, 30¼c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 1.—HIGHWINES—Higher; sales, 100 bris at $1.03¼; 100 do at $1.03.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 1.—PETROLEUM—Market opened firm, with 71¾c bid; advanced to 73¼c, at which it closed; shipments, 50,000 bris, averaging 39,000; transactions, 211,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 1.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 7¾c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12c; low dd, 11¾c; net receipts, 56 bales; gross, 330; sales, 1,200; stock, 24,165.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1.—COTTON—Steady; receipts, 15 bales; shipments, 350; stock, 6,243; sales, 2,500; middling, 12c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, July 1.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 25½c.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Query.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—In front of 206 Clybourn avenue a sewer-connection is being put in and the horses of the cars are unhitched and the cars pushed over the opening made. Several boys had the fun of helping to push the cars over the opening, to which the conductor and driver had no objection. A laborer was sent there by the Company—a kind of rough fellow—to watch over the opening made, and that brute struck a boy about 10 years of age right in his face, so that his face got swollen up twice the usual size and he had a severe pain. I would like to know if that brute got an order from the Company to do that; if not, such a man ought not to be employed by the Company, as he may sometime hurt a child so that it will be crippled for life. INDIGNANT.

[No; he had no such order.]

A Swimming-Bath Needed.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Is there not a want felt in Chicago for a swimming-bath house. In my opinion this city is deplorably behind other cities in its accommodations for practicing the noble art of swimming, and for its free and full enjoyment by clerks, business men, and young students. Before coming here I had the impression that Chicago was ahead in this enterprise and blessed, but I have discovered that the one I had heard of is an expensive institution that requires the cost of one day's rooms and board to get in. I have not examined it, as I know by experience that no "aquatic" institution can be of any use to the masses of young men in a large city that charges 50 cents to enter the bath. Last summer I bathed in the "schools of natation" on the Seine in Paris, and have bathed in most of the large bath-houses in England and America. In both Cincinnati and St. Louis there are swimming-baths, and yet Chicago is behind in this important particular. Cannot some capitalist lead of by the establishment of a large palace somewhere near Jackson street, and not far from the lake, the West and North Sides?

VOX JUVENALIS.

White Marble Columns.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 30.—I notice by your paper of yesterday that Mr. Amos Grannis suggests white marble columns for the new City Building. I wish to very heartily second the suggestion.

It is pretty well understood, I believe, that columns and pilasters of the requisite size can only be got out of Bedford stone by cutting them lengthwise or splitting the stone. This will not, as I understand it, make a good, reliable job. For this reason it is that it has been proposed to make them of granite, like those of the Court-House adjoining. I think any artist in colors would object to this suggestion. Two such buildings, so near together, should either harmonize with one another or contrast. The first, from the difference in the material that they are constructed of, they cannot do, and to make the columns harmonize when all the rest is different would be anything but agreeable in its results.

White marble, on the contrary, would make a striking and I think a pleasing contrast. It would show that the buildings, while similar in size and general design, were intended to be dissimilar in material. Besides this, the white marble will cost less, and, more than all, will be far safer as regards fire.

It is well known by those who have seen large granite fronts where granite is in general use, that no stone is so quickly and entirely destroyed by fire as granite. From its peculiar structure it flies to pieces at the mere approach of even moderate heat. We had an account some years ago of a fire in Boston where a massive granite front was so affected by a fire on the opposite side of the street that pieces of a ton or more in weight split off with a report like that of a cannon. Marble, on the contrary, crumbles and turns to pure lime with excessive heat; but this heat must be excessive and closely applied. In buildings like those we are erecting, fire-proof in themselves, there could be no such great heat to affect marble columns, while the result of a fire on the opposite side of the street, with the flames blowing towards granite columns, could hardly fail to be destructive and disastrous.

For all reasons, therefore,—esthetic, economical, and humanitarian,—let us have the white marble. TAXPAYER.

Indian-Fighters.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—My suggestion of the expediency of my Lord Beaconsfield obtaining one of our great Indian-fighters to take command of the English army,—that doesn't move against the Zulus,—with the trifling consideration of £1,000,000 attached, has been reviewed by some awfully "sarkastic" cockney from London Town.

It would be unkind in me to suggest to this cockney gentleman that possibly he does not know the difference between a Sharp's rifle and an assegai, and I won't do it; but, if he is desirous of enlarging the naturally meagre information of an Islander, I refer him to the English Team.

Don't but this in the paper, Mr. Editor, but really I fear I felt, on reading "P. P. A.'s" reply to me (I guess P. P. stands for Peter Pepper, and the A., I reckon, stands for his exhalted rank), like my Lord Chelmsford after the heroic but savage Zulus had gobbled up 900 Englishmen. I was absolutely appalled at his awful sarcasm. I felt as the English would have felt had they met the "Rebs" at Bull Run or Grant in the Wilderness. Great heroism and profound military talent is manifested by the English in a tournament in the Crimea on a field of cloth-of-gold, with Tennyson for historian, and in fighting cowardly Afghans. But when it comes to a contest with heroic savages, who attack the English behind intrenchments, and with weapons little better than English fists, they are overcome with fear and imbecility.

But "P. P. A." should be consoled, as my Lord Beaconsfield has sent an Irishman out to take command of the English army. Although he may not have learned anything about fighting savages since Braddock's defeat, he will undoubtedly fight.

"P. P. A.'s" imagination is as vivid as that of Chelmsford, and he counts for odds ten men in buckram where there has been about three naked savages actually. But the gist of my former letter was simply this: that the English do not know how to fight savages, and if the bold Britton, "P. P. A.," will open the army register he need not select a General, but take any subaltern in our army who has seen service on the Plains, and he will find the superior of any English General in Africa. Very truly yours, AMERICAN SOLDIER.

The Mayor and His Double.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—By THE TRIBUNE of this morning I see that Mayor Harrison has finally made up a list of thirty-three persons for the Department of Public Works. In reference to this I note the following: "The delay in this matter, it now appears, has been on account of Mr. Waller's refusal to dismiss old, to make way for new men, which he still refuses to do; but, as the last resort, Mr. Harrison has assumed the responsibility. It is expected that some of the men will go to work to-day."

This theory, however, you obtained it, seems to be only a concurrent thread in the network being spread over the city under the name of "public opinion." The warp and woof of this manufactured opinion is that these two public functionaries have been butting heads for some weeks past, and that one or the other might daily be expected to step down and out.

Now, it has occurred to some few persons interested in the true inwardness of this matter to note what any but the blind may see by looking: that Mayor Harrison and his most intimate and beloved bedfellow (Charley S. Waller) are a brace of ducks—"two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one."

Long before the day of election, even from the moment Carter H. scooped the Briggs and Dunlap crowd, Charley Waller was booked for chief of Public Works. Charley S. Waller is as necessary to the present city policy as sewerage to the city purity, and is the one altogether lovely in the eyes of Mayor Harrison—and "his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts."

Disagreement between Mayor Harrison and Charles S. Waller! Now, it would be interesting to science to discover the name of the other confidential employe who does this whispering; whether his office as manufacturer of public opinion is one provided for by city ordinance; whether his salary is fixed by the Council or left to the generosity of the two Hon. Pub. Func.

A rumor reaches us that the Mayor of the entire city, assisted by his cousin, C. S. W., have inaugurated retrenchment and reform in the city administration, and are farming out important offices at one-third the rate established by the extravagant and thriftless City Council. Let the good work go on. Let the Council learn from its servants. Of course, the entire city's Mayor, assisted by Charley, is too modest to tamper with his own salary or that of his assistant. It is a personal matter; "there are

A WISCONSIN SPA.

The Wonderful Aqueous Bonanzas at Waukesha.

The Harvest of Health at This Noted Resort.

Caravansaries and Society.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WAUKESHA, Wis., July 1.—Adown the dim vistas of the prehistoric ages, the clouded mythological records of the mysterious Mound-Builders are traced in uncertain lines in the tumuli of Waukesha County. The frequency of these mounds are superabundant evidence that this section was a favorite resort for this strange people in those far-away epochs. That they entertained the devout belief that this region was especially favored of the Gods, cannot be doubted. These monuments attest the fact that the Mound-Builders congregated here in great numbers; and it is now believed that they were thoroughly conversant with the health-giving effects of the wonderful mineral springs hereabouts.

INDIAN LEGENDS.

However that may be in reference to the prehistoric American races, the more modern legends of the Winnebagoes and the Pottawatomies, spanning the past two centuries, are handed down to us in clear-cut lines by such notables as Pere Marquette, Chevalier de La-Salle, Henri de Tonti, Hennepin, Joliet, and a score of other brave souls who penetrated this region in the Seventeenth Century, when occupied by the savages.

O-KO-REE-SAH.

One of the most touching of the legends is that of O-ko-ree-sah, a maiden belonging to a branch of the Sioux, then overrunning this territory, whose wonderful charms of face and form were considered a special gift of the Great Manitou. It seems—so the story runs—that this brave girl was placed on guard over the tepees of her tribe, the members of which were threatened with extermination during a local war. Upon the second night of her vigil, a stalwart brave from the enemy's lines, fierce in war-paint and feathers, approached boldly and made a movement to bury his tomahawk in her brain. That moment a poisoned arrow from her quick bow pierced his side, and the warrior fell, seriously wounded. He lingered between life and death for a time, and his struggles soon excited the compassion of O-ko-ree-sah, who, woman-like, proceeded to tenderly nurse him. The scene of this affair, years and years ago, was in what is now the present Village of Waukesha; and the maiden bore the unfortunate brave to the springs in the Valley of the Fox, and administered to him the valuable waters until health and strength were completely restored. The sequel was, naturally, that a strong attachment sprang up between them, and O-ko-ree-sah, the beautiful, became the squaw of the brave who was restored by these waters,—the same which flow to-day, and will flow on forever.

The old-timers, the voyageurs of the Seventeenth Century, who gathered furs and traded with the Indians all through this region, have recorded that they gave names to these springs; but the early nomenclature hereabouts has become entirely obliterated in the lapse of years, and consequently the very knowledge of the wonderful healing qualities of these waters had become as a lost art until the discovery by the late Col. Dunbar, eleven years since.

THE SCENE.

Ensconced among the oak-crowned hills, fanned by all the refreshing breezes, with her feet laved by Fox River, and the limestone houses peering cheerily through the maple-groves, lies the beautiful Village of Waukesha, a score of miles westward from Milwaukee, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad,—a smart piece of perhaps 5,000 people, which has become one of the leading summer-resorts of the Northwest from the fame of its mineral springs.

The town has been largely built up and benefited by the presence of the springs, and by the improvements instituted by Matthew Laflin, a capitalist, of Chicago, and one of its oldest and best-known citizens, who has invested a quarter of a million dollars. The increasing wealth of the town is manifesting itself in palatial new private residences, among which may be mentioned that of A. J. Frame, Cashier of the Waukesha National Bank, which is now being finished, on Grand avenue; and that of Judge Griswold, on Carroll street.

From the tower of the Fountain-Spring House a grand panorama of charming landscape is brought to view, with the rich valleys bathed in the morning-sunlight, the wealth of grove and grain, and the summer-glamour over all to produce a home-made Paradise. The fresh, invigorating atmosphere of these Wisconsin hills; the fine drives; the promenades at the celebrated Crescent Mineral-Spring Pavilion in the day; and in the evening the delightful hops at the Fountain-Spring Hotel, and the enjoyable free concerts in the park at Bethesda Springs, which compares with the kursaal or the jardin publique of Europe,—all combine to render Waukesha one of the most attractive of watering-places.

Not only do thousands of people congregate here annually for rest and recreation, but many more thousands seek the wonderful medicinal water here for its health-giving and life-saving qualities. These springs are the liquid

MARVEL OF THE AGE,

and their fame has extended to all parts of the country. Throughout the United States there exist many mineral springs with medicinal properties as valuable as any in Europe, and some types are seen here which are not found elsewhere. This is true of this water, which stands alone to-day in the world as the only natural spring-water which has proven to be a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, as it comes from the limestone substratum of the secondary formation, and belongs to the bicarbonated calcio and magnesium athermal waters. In Germany, the waters of Carlsbad, Kissengen, Wiesbaden, Ems, Gastein, etc.; and, in France, those of Vichy, Luchow, Bagniere, Eaux Chandes, and Mont Dore,—are each peculiarly adapted as remedial agents in various complaints of the human system; and, in like manner, the waters of this Wisconsin Spa are especially calculated as remarkable therapeutic agents of the most powerful character in Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, gravel, etc.

THE HARVEST OF HEALTH.

The cures performed by this wonderful water are remarkable, and almost beyond belief, were they not fully vouched for by the most responsible parties. It is a matter of the history of a few years how Chief-Justice Chase repaired to this resort, and was entirely healed by the magic water. He was stricken with kidney-disease and paralysis, and his life was despaired of until after his six weeks in Waukesha. Gov. Fenton, of New York, came here in 1865, suffering with diabetes, and returned home fully convalesced. Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, was entirely cured of Bright's disease in 1874, and reported that this water contained medicinal properties which no chemist could reproduce successfully. Among the many thousands of other wonderful cures may be mentioned some of the more prominent, as follows: Bishop Pellicer, of San Antonio, Tex.; Thomas Penrose, Reading, Eng.; Donald McDonald, Canada; Gen. Warren Stone, New Orleans; Judge Field, Gen. C. J. Hutchinson, California; Bishop Fuller, of Niagara; and others ad infinitum.

Among the more recent cases is that of Col. V. A. Seavey, Chief of Police of Chicago, in which a most important victory has been achieved by this water. The Colonel has been a sufferer from the most severe form of Bright's disease of the kidneys, which, in this instance, superinduced a state of nearly total blindness as one of the dangerous symptoms. When, two weeks since, upon his arrival here, it was with the greatest difficulty that he could distinguish familiar objects at the distance of a few paces; a week's drinking of the water brought about such a marvelous effect that he easily recognized a friend when at the depot two coaches' length away. His eyesight had been recovered to such a degree that reading and writing are now performed with comparative ease. His physician, who came up to look after him, was not only surprised, but absolutely astounded, by the rapid convalescence of the Colonel; and confessed that, if any one had written him the facts just as they were, he would have utterly refused to believe the statement; and adds that this experience has the effect of a new revelation to him. Col. Seavey is very enthusiastic over the magical effects of the water, which, he declares, has saved his life.

Among the newest of the more recent conquests of this Spa is that of Capt. Charles Mixer, Sheriff of Kane County, Ill., who arrived here two weeks since, in a very debilitated condition, almost dead from kidney-disease, his limbs swollen, and his arms partially paralyzed. Copious draughts of the water, only half-a-dozen times daily, have produced the happiest effects,—almost entirely removing the paralysis, reducing the swelling of the limbs, and generally abating all the symptoms of the dangerous disease.

THE TRIBUNE tourist has met hundreds of people in the village, and they all relate similar stories of cures performed by this water. Invalids from all parts of the world are flocking here in great numbers, and in another week the numerous hotels and boarding-houses will be comfortably filled.

THE WONDERFUL BETHESDA SPRING.

The water which has performed these marvelous cures is the wonderful discovery of the late Col. R. Dunbar,—whose death last winter the entire world regrets,—and is known as the Bethesda Spring. The remarkable medicinal qualities which it possesses, of acting directly upon the kidneys and urinary organs, has made its fame world-wide as the only specific for diseases of these organs. The Bethesda Spring is located in a lovely valley near Fox River, is fourteen inches in depth, and flows ninety-seven gallons of water per minute. The grounds contain thirty-eight acres, and are beautifully arranged in a park comprising drives, lawns, shade-trees, and a pretty miniature lake. A pavilion is erected over the Spring, where the magic water is dealt out freely to everybody. The barreling of the water is also carried on here, whence it is shipped to all parts of the world,—the business amounting to thousands of dollars annually. It is rumored that capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of this property for half a million dollars.

A MAGNIFICENT HOTEL.

Upon a commanding eminence, in the midst of a picturesque tract of 155 acres, rises a magnificent pile, where $300,000 has been expended in the Fountain-Spring House by the proprietor, Matthew Laflin. The building is constructed of stone and brick, in the most substantial manner, for the first-class accommodation of 400 guests. Its eastern facade, 450 feet, on Grand avenue, is ornamented with spacious double balconies and a tower. The entire structure, in the modern style, possesses a striking and pleasing appearance. The interior arrangements and appointments are superior to any summer-hotel in the world,—there being 250 guests' rooms, all opening to the outside view, arranged singly or en suite. Gas, hot and cold water, baths, grates, telegraph, and all the modern conveniences, with a luxurious table and unequaled cuisine, are provided. The parlors are elegant and grand; the billiard-hall, bowling-alley, ladies' billiard-room, children's play-room, etc., are commodious and tastefully fitted. The popular and well-known Albert Cleveland, of Chicago, is Manager, and James H. Cleveland is the genial Chief Clerk. X.

THE SEASON.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 28.—Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather and the occasional frosts, that render life anything but agreeable in the suburbs where the business-man or pleasure-seeker seeks a respite from the business and cares of city-life, there are at present more people sojourning in Waukesha than at the same time last year, which was regarded as the most successful in the history of the village. The major portion of those now here are invalids. As a consequence, the season of gayety and social display cannot be said to be anything more than commenced. There have been held the customary hops at the hotels, with now and then a reception or church-entertainment; and it remained for Mrs. Dunbar to set the social ball rolling by inaugurating the sixth season of

WEEKLY SATURDAY-EVENING CONCERTS,

by the Cornet Band, at Bethseda Park. The initial concert took place last Saturday evening, in the face of lowering skies,—the bare announcement being sufficient to gather together the gay turnouts and numerous delighted pedestrians. Mr. Tower, of Mobile, a great traveler and a well-known Southern gentleman, remarked, a few days ago, that nowhere had he seen so many good horses and stylish carriages as in Waukesha, considering its size and pretensions. For two hours the company at the park enjoyed themselves in driving about the park and listening to the music. Mrs. Dunbar has done her utmost to make the grounds attractive; but there was still something lacking to the old habitues of the place. It was the absence of Col. Dunbar, who has gone to his last account, and now sleeps at Notre Dame, Ind.; and also of Miss Estelle, who is traveling in Europe. Mrs. Dunbar has caused a portion of the spring-office to be set apart as a memorial-room, and has placed therein a life-sized oil-portrait of her husband. It was painted from life by Prof. Gregori, of Chicago, and is a perfect portrayal of the well-known original. The portrait of Mrs. Dunbar's son, Edward, who was drowned under lamentable circumstances, in Muskegon Lake, about five years ago, also adorns this room.

The second concert is to be held this evening, and will be continued, during the rest of the summer, on each Saturday evening.

A NOTABLE WEDDING

took place in Waukesha on Thursday evening last,—the contracting parties being two well-known and highly-favored worshipers at the shrine of first-class society. Miss Hattie Sherman, from her girlhood one of the most popular and attractive of Waukesha's daughters, was united in marriage, at half-past 8 o'clock on the evening mentioned, to George W. Carleton, of Milwaukee,—the ceremony taking place in the Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. Camp officiating. All day Wednesday busy hands were at work decorating the church, and perfecting every arrangement to make the affair go off with all possible eclat. The residence of the bride's mother being immediately adjoining the church, carpeting was laid the entire distance, over which the bridal party proceeded. The immediate relatives—consisting of Mrs. M. A. Sherman, mother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. E. Kingsland, uncle and aunt of the bride, of Keesville, N. Y.; Mrs. H. B. Scott, of Indianapolis; Miss N. L. Babcock, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the bride's cousin; and E. K. Sherman—having been escorted to seats by the ushers, the bridal party was announced by the usual wedding-march,—the large church being filled with melody from the organ under the skillful manipulations of Miss Lone Gove. Misses Annie James and M. L. Jackman were the bridesmaids, and Messrs. C. S. Brown, of Milwaukee, and J. W. Sherman, brother of the bride, acted as groomsmen. Directly over the heads of the two central figures, as they were arranged in a half-circle before the altar, depended a marriage-bell, embedded in flowers and evergreens. Conspicuously displayed on the organ was an exaggerated horseshoe, beautifully constructed of white flowers. A monogram, displaying the letters "C" and "S," and likewise constructed of flowers, was in position just above the marriage-bell.

After the service was over, the bridal party, with about a hundred of the more intimate friends, repaired to the house from whence they came. There the decorations by vines and flowers were particularly profuse and handsome. The time from then until midnight was occupied in the usual way,—the tender of congratulations, inspection of the presents, enjoyment of an elegant supper, and in social intercourse.

The bride was attired in cream-colored silk, trimmed with satin, and cut princesse, with a lengthy train. The ornaments were natural flowers, and the jewelry diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed in suits of white organdie, with brocaded silk trimmings.

The presents were many,—and costly,—the most noticeable being a gold watch and chain from the groom; pearl and silver carving-set in case, Mrs. C. and Miss Estelle Dunbar; French china tea-set, fifty pieces, Mrs. M. A. and James W. Sherman; three dozen silver teaspoons, dessert-spoons, tablespoons, and forks, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kingsland; silver water-set, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Carleton; oil-painting, Miss Annie James; l'Imperial nickel clock, Mr. and Mrs. and Ione Gove; silver jewel-case, Miss Kate L. Bradley and C. M. Bradley and J. Hart; Macaulay's History of England, C. S. Brown; framed cabinet-photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Street; two mantel-easels, with oil-paintings, Miss Grace Jameson; silver and glass fruit-dish, C. W. Durand; frosted glass ice-cream set, E. K. Sherman; silver butter-knife and sugar-spoon, Mrs. G. W. and Miss Nettie Babcock; ivory chatelaine, lace and silk bedspreads and pillow-shams, Mrs. H. B. Scott; ebony easel and engraving, C. A. Williams, J. A. and J. Lederer; painted medallions, earrings, and pin, Mrs. Col. Bloodgood; and table-linen and towels, Charles H. Sherman, of Indianapolis. There was also the usual number of card-receivers, bouquet-holders, etc.

One of the pleasant features of the evening was a serenade by the home Cornet Band, which gave two selections in fine style.

Mrs. and Mrs. Carleton left on the early morning train yesterday for St. Paul. After a sojourn there they will return to Waukesha,—taking occasion, during the journey, to visit several of the charming places on the Wisconsin River, including the Dells.

DREDGING FOX RIVER.

Waukesha has long envied neighboring resorts their facilities for boating and fishing; and its great lack has been a most expensive one, in that these two essentials to fun in the suburban towns have come to be regarded as indispensable. The Fox River, which winds through the village, is a weedy, shallow, and uncertain creek,—its depth depending somewhat upon the caprices of Pewaukee Lake. An attempt is now being made, however, to dredge the stream, and make it navigable for small craft. A second-hand, single-deck steamer is now engaged in the dubious task of pulling up the weeds, and getting things in shape for boating and the like. The screw-wheel gets tangled in the weeds occasionally, and the steamer lies down in the furrow, as it were, causing a stoppage of the good work. The measure of its success is a mooted question at present. It is thought that two years' work and $20,000 would be necessary to put the mighty Fox in as good a condition as is desired. In order that the tracks of the Railway Company might be obstructed as little as possible, a large force of men were at work all day last Sunday in launching the vessel. It is proposed to have a reception on Monday evening at a mineral spring at the eastern terminus of the present dredging operations; and citizens, with a band of music, will take a ride and see for themselves what the prospects are.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE

has been added to the already long list effected by the use of waukesha mineral water. Col. V. A. Seaver, head of the Chicago Police-Force, has been a sufferer from the worst form of Bright's disease,—so much so that, when he came here, three weeks ago, he was unable to recognize an acquaintance a dozen feet off. After some mineral-water drinking he has become stronger, his acute sight is restored, and he is so much better that his physician was astounded at his appearance when summoned from Chicago to come here and see him.

POLITICAL.

This county will probably send a delegation of men to Madison, on the 23d of next month, who will favor the renomination of Gov. Smith. The Hon. J. W. Ostrander, Member of Assembly from Jefferson County in the last Legislature, is authority for the statement that the sentiment for Smith in his county is very strong, and that a solid Smith delegation will go to the Convention from Jefferson County. M.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Arraignment of the Plutocrats—A Constitutional Amendment Proposed to Guard Against Improper Influences.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FAIRBURY, Ill., June 28.—In the examination of all subjects it is too often the case that the greatest and most vital facts are left in obscurity, or even completely hidden. And sometimes it is even true that, the more discussion, the more are the greatest and most material facts concealed. But they do not depart, nor can they be dispelled. Like mountains, hidden for a time by the fogs and vapors of the valley, they stand silent and immovable, like God's sentinels.

Greatest among all the great and plain truths bearing on the silver question is the well-settled and unquestioned fact that the united volume of specie, both gold and silver, in the civilized world, or in any part of it, or in the whole world, is not more than barely enough to form a secure basis for existing paper credits in various forms, including paper money, exchanges, bonds, debts, etc., whose vast aggregate, as compared with the amount of specie, has been fitly compared to a pyramid inverted and standing upon its apex.

The amount of all the specie, then, being only enough for security and stability, it is not strange that demonetization in England after the battle of Waterloo should aid so greatly in transferring property to fewer owners, and remit the masses to a desperate struggle for bread and for life, and furnish an abundance of very cheap labor,—thus strengthening the hands of that mighty feudalism which now dominates over nearly 300,000,000 of people, and corrupts politics, literature, civilization, and even Christianity itself.

In Germany the same transfer of property and ruin of debtors followed demonetization; and here in the United States almost all mortgaged property will be sacrified (as is very well known by all who wish to know), unless the people are allowed their clear, undoubted, inherited, and God-given right to the full use of the entire product of our silver mines, as well as of gold.

After the discovery of gold in California there was a time when the plutocrats of Europe professed to believe it right and necessary, in the interests of good government, commercial advancement, integrity, civilization, and order, to demonetize gold, and make silver the exclusive standard. As recently with silver, it was then argued that the quantity was so vast that debts would be paid too cheaply, and in depreciated metal,—gold being relatively depreciated by the rise in prices of other commodities.

Shrewder policies prevailed, however, abroad; and by means of railroad-building and extravagance here, the want of national policy, and by civil war, a gold product unexampled on earth since the beginning of history was transferred from us to other countries.

Then, in the Providence of events, as our gold mines declined and our resources diminished, came the discovery and opening of our silver mines. And Mr. Lincoln, as any statesman should, saw this Providential relief, and expressed the belief and hope that by that means a sound and safe pathway would be opened, and silver would prove our financial bulwark.

And then, in the same year that the great and terrible Civil War ended,—in the year 1865,—began the movement for demonetization of silver in Europe. But in France it could not secretly compass its purposes as here; and when, in 1869, a Commission was appointed by the French Government to investigate the subject, her men of learning, great statesmen, financiers, and patriots, came forward with clear and overwhelming testimony against it, and the interests of France, of the world and civilization, were protected against the insidious attack; and the option of the debtor to pay in either metal, and the relative value of both, have there remained unchanged to this hour, though the mighty array of feudal influence, misrepresentation as to the magnitude of the American product, and other subtle influences did finally succeed in restricting coinage there, which is the utmost the mighty combination could effect in France and in the States of the Latin Union.

But here the open investigation first was not had, and discussion did not begin until, by treachery and fraud (as shown by official Congressional reports), their object was gained, and the country at length began slowly to realize that its interests had been sacrificed, and silver demonetized.

The full measure of injury inflicted upon this country is not yet realized. Neither is it yet realized that we have given to another country, whose feudal, commercial, and monetary interests dominate the world, and are widely different from ours, the command of our bullion. And by so doing we have given away the command of our produce-markets in a very large degree.

And, when this has been done, need we wonder at the situation of affairs? Is it strange that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, even real estate of any kind can hardly be sold at any price? Is it strange that a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity exists on every hand, and that this contributes to many and varied forms of demoralization?

It is one of the very greatest facts in all history, in its bearing on all human industry, business, finance, and property, that never yet have the world's mines of silver and gold produced too much. Time and again have fears been entertained that they would; but those fears have never yet been realized. And the evidence that they never will be is overwhelming. Even now, England needs every ounce of silver she can obtain from us for her trade with other countries. Of course she wants to buy it cheap. And for centuries Asia has absorbed all that could be spared from the whole Western World. And all the mines of the Occident have been inadequate; and, among hundreds of millions of people in Asia, silver now is so scarce that trade is carried on by barter. And it is by no means improbable that a few years hence may find us in the same position in respect to silver that the years 1857 and 1861 found us in reference to gold: A vast and unexampled production unwisely expended and shipped out of the country, and financial evils and disasters multiplied in consequence.

Deserted towns and mines are numerous even now throughout the silver-mining country, and largely outnumber the attractive mines and towns of which we hear so much said. And, in all ages and times, much more is said of the successful searches for these metals than of those that are unsuccessful and disastrous, and that consume fortunes and lives innumerable.

On the other hand, the world's need of silver is on a scale so vast that the utmost production of all its mines, in the future as in the past, will not be too much; and the advance of civilization and commerce cannot be separated from their development, and from the use of all the specie obtainable.

The dollar of our adoption in 1792 was then more than 200 years old, and, under the stamp of Spain and Spanish America, had circulated for ages in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, the East and West Indies, and wherever commerce had sent its ships. On this unit or value, peculiarly, all our business-transactions have been gauged, and our gold coin has ever in business had its value and amount stated in dollars; so one ever heard of a contract for payment of so many eagles, or half or quarter eagles. And the claims of that original unit of value for a world-wide circulation are not exceeded by any coin ever struck. No coin even of ancient Rome ever had so wide a circulation through so long a period; and what coin of the modern world can compare with it for vast utility and stability during a period of nearly 480 years?

And when the Darien Canal shall open the means for us to trade with 800,000,000 of people, on better terms for them and for us than has ever yet been possible, we will look back at these attempts at restriction and demonetization as we now look back to the prohibition of iron-manufacture in the American Colonies; and some will compare things now diligently urged by corrupt influences with the treason of Benedict Arnold, which, though it failed, was yet well rewarded in gold under an existing system of bribery, which system still exists, and is far more dangerous because not guarded against.

And will some of our literary men please explain why Washington's most solemn admonitions have been so carefully suppressed from all our current literature? And can the force of those wise and practical admonitions be denied, and of that peculiar warning against arts by which "the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and the will of another"?

Who can deny that these insidious external influences explain the worthlessness and corruption of much of the American press; and who can deny their influence on this identical question of silver, and the betrayal of our ancient standard in monetary affairs?

There is at this moment a great and urgent duty, resting upon every good citizen, to awaken to dangers that are shown and known to exist, and that it is in their power to avert. We can hardly realize in this last age the need of the teachings of the past; but we do need it, nevertheless. Nor is it possible to understand how to guard the policies and interests of our country while disregarding the long march of others, in vast and steadily-advancing schemes of feudal and imperial aggrandizement, at the expense of other countries, the debasement of countless millions at home and abroad, and by all arts and arms more dangerous to the modern world than those of Rome to the ancient world.

No man is fit for statesmanship in this country unless acquainted with the nature of those Transatlantic influences and policies, and thoroughly faithful to our interests as a Nation, and to all its parts. And no man is faithful to our interests who has imbibed and accepted such teachings as those of Carlisle,—the literary attorney for Imperialism in America and Europe. It is through such insidious principles, incubated far and wide, and by corruption by bribery, that things have been accomplished in our public affairs that would not otherwise have been tolerated by the very men who have been (with or without knowing it) the mere instruments of Transatlantic Imperialism. This is the crested serpent that has entered into our land, and must be expelled, or else destroyed from off the face of the earth.

Its history has been written in treachery, crime, and blood for ages; and to deny its vast and all-pervading influence and power in the modern world is but idle folly, or ignorance, or treachery. An eminent statesman of our country admitted to the writer, quite recently, the existence and power of these external influences in our affairs, and claimed that they were "too strong to be resisted." And this avowal, bad as it looks, is not as bad as a blind, apathetic disregard of their existence, or denial of all the lessons of history, and of all recent experience. Men must no longer be deceived by empty contests of party and prejudices of section. For the things that have been done and will be done are not to be warded off by any such means.

But, though the enemy has long since entered, the engrafting of sound policies in the Constitution will yet give security. A convocation of the States in a National Constitutional Convention, looking sincerely to God for guidance, is the path of duty, of safety, and of honor. And a secure monetary establishment, secure alike against vain theories, party-contests, external influences, and home-treachery, is absolutely indispensable to the well-being of our country; and to expect that it can be realized without constitutional provision is contrary to reason, common sense, and the experience of half a century. A very costly experience.

And, if we would realize any good results from all past experience and discussion, we must use the practical means which our form of government affords, and not leave all our affairs exposed to all kinds of improper influences, and the subject of endless and interminable changes at every session of Congress; and we must remember Washington's words, that "The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government."

The people would not adopt a bad Constitution, nor is there the least evidence of a disposition to too frequent changes in a Constitution once deliberately approved by their own free choice. What excuse, then, can be given for public debt, when past neglect has been so fruitful of evils and dangers in the past, the present, and the future? It is a duty to be fulfilled, and not longer put off. W. T. S.

WHAT THE SUN IS MADE OF.

Prof. Draper Teaching the British Royal Society—Spectroscopic Analysis of the Solar Substance—Evidence of the Existence of Oxygen—Other Results of the Study.

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society on Friday, the 13th of June, Prof. Henry Draper, the distinguished American physicist (son of Prof. J. W. Draper, whose work on the "History of Intellectual Development of Europe" has caused many to forget his earlier scientific successes), brought before an audience of English astronomers and physicists the evidence by which he appears to have demonstrated that oxygen exists in the sun. It will be remembered that when, in 1859, Kirchhoff showed how the dark lines of the solar spectrum enable us to analyze the vaporous envelope of the great central luminary of our system, the substances the presence of which was recognized belonged, with one exception, to the family of metallic elements. Iron, zinc, copper, aluminium, sodium, magnesium, cobalt, nickel, calcium, chromium, titanium, and manganese, were found to be present in the sun. Besides these metals, hydrogen was recognized. It is doubtful whether even hydrogen ought not to be included among the metallic elements, for the late Prof. Graham succeeded in forming what he regarded as an alloy of hydrogen and palladium, which (if his interpretation of the experiment was correct) would oblige us to consider hydrogen as a metal no less than palladium. In that case hydrogen would be regarded as a metal which at ordinary temperature is, in the gaseous form, precisely as mercury is, at ordinary temperatures, a fluid metal. Adopting this, which is probably the correct view, we may say that all the elements the presence of which in the sun had been determined by dark lines—that is, by absent, or rather by relatively feeble lines,—in the solar spectrum are metallic. The absence of all evidence respecting some of the other elements might not have seemed remarkable, because it might well be believed that they were present in quantities relatively so small that our means of analyzing the sun failed to detect these substances. We could thus understand why spectroscopists should have obtained no evidence of the presence of coin in the sun—the element, by the way, which the alchemists and astrologers of old times regarded as specially solar. But that such elements as oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon, which are such important constituents of our earth, should be absent from the sun, or should not be present in quantities large enough to make their detection easy, seemed surprising. The wonder was increased in the case of the two latter elements by the circumstance that Dr. Huggins recognized the presence of nitrogen in the faint, mist-like objects, the gaseous nebulæ, and the presence of carbon (though not quite so satisfactorily) in certain comets. But though no spectroscopic evidence of the presence of oxygen in any of the self-luminous celestial bodies had been obtained, so that the absence of any evidence of oxygen in the sun was in one sense less remarkable, it was in another sense the most remarkable of all the negative results of solar spectroscopic analysis. Oxygen is commonly believed to form one-third of the mass of our earth's crust, and is known to form eight-ninths of the water, where it is combined (that is, where it is chemically associated) with hydrogen, and one-fifth of the air where it is mixed (not combined) with nitrogen. We cannot, it is true, assume that the structure of the sun is identical with that of the earth; indeed, many consider that each planet, according to its distance from the sun, is differently constituted, having the same elements, perhaps, but in different proportions, while the sun is unlike them all. Yet it would be difficult to understand how in the great central mass, in which the denser elements would be the more abundant, the lightest of all, hydrogen, should be present in enormous quantities, while oxygen, so much denser under the same conditions, should be absent or present only in such small amount as to afford no evidence of its existence. The natural inference would be that oxygen and the other non-metallic elements, though really present in the sun, are situated below that visible surface of the sun which we call the photosphere. That at any rate they are not present above that surface in any considerable quantity is clearly shown by what happens during total eclipses of the sun; for whereas, at the moment when the sun is just fully hidden by the moon, the metallic elements usually recognized by the absorptive action of their vapors on the sun's light can be recognized by their emissive action, a rainbow-tinted array of dark lines, the bright lines of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, and other non-metallic elements have never been recognized, even under these favorable conditions. But if oxygen existed in enormous quantities within the visible globe of the sun, its presence might be recognized in another way.

Besides the dark lines in the solar spectrum, there are bright lines certainly at times, and probably always. Some, indeed, have said that as the glowing vapors which produce the rainbow-tinted array of lines just mentioned are at all times present over the sun's surface, there are always bright lines; but as the question is always of relative brightness, and as these particular tints are fainter—corresponding, intact, to the dark lines—this mode of speaking seems as incorrect as it would be to describe the dull disk of a small red-hot globe, seen projected on a bright background at a white heat, as forming a bright instead of a dark spot on that bright white background. When, however, as sometimes happens, the known lines of some element disappear and presently reappear as bright lines, we perceive that for the time being the spectroscopic evidence respecting that particular element is changed in character. We know that that element is present in the part of the sun examined, but we know this because we see the bright lines, not (as usual) the dark lines of that element. This happens frequently, for instance, in the case of hydrogen, when those exceedingly bright parts of the sun's surface, which are called *faculæ*, are exhausted. For the time being, the hydrogen there, probably to a depth of many thousand miles below the visible surface, is glowing with a heat exceeding that of the matter forming the photosphere, regarded as a whole; thus, the hydrogen indicates its presence by its emissive, not by its absorptive, action. If oxygen were present in very great quantities in the sun, but always lay below the visible solar surface and was at a higher temperature than that prevailing at the surface, then oxygen might indicate its presence by its bright lines, and could certainly indicate it in no other way. Now, it is evidence of precisely this kind that Prof. Draper seems to have obtained respecting this most important element. He had been engaged since 1863 in obtaining simultaneous photographs of parts of the solar spectrum and of corresponding parts of the spectra of hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon. In examining a series of such photographs in which the fluted spectrum of nitrogen was in juxtaposition with the solar spectrum, he found reason to suspect that some of the bright lines of nitrogen agreed exactly in position with bright bands in the spectrum of the sun.

Pursuing his researches, he found, even at that early stage of his labors, very striking evidence of agreement between the bright lines of oxygen and solar bright bands. It was not, however, till the year 1877 that he was so far satisfied as to announce "the discovery of oxygen in the sun." The paper thus named was illustrated by enlarged views of the negatives he had obtained. So that, in point of fact, the reader was provided with the very evidence which had satisfied Prof. Draper. He did not merely send pictures of what he had seen, but the observations themselves, seeing that the photographs remained precisely as nature had left them, save only for a few reference lines and letters added round the margin to make them intelligible. In these photographs a part of the spectrum of the sun was seen side by side with the bright-line spectrum of air. The bright lines of iron were shown in company with those of air, in order to indicate the exact agreement of the juxtaposed spectra by the coincidence of the iron bright lines with the corresponding solar dark lines. Every one of the oxygen bright lines was seen to coincide with a bright part of the solar spectrum. In some cases the coincidence was very striking, because the bright line of the air spectrum not only agreed exactly in position, but very closely in character also, with a bright band in the solar spectrum. This close resemblance could not in every case be recognized,—a circumstance by no means surprising when we remember that if these bright bands in the solar spectrum are really due to the presence of great quantities of oxygen below the visible solar surface, the light of this oxygen can only reach us after passing through the cooler envelope of metallic vapors which produces the dark lines, and must be affected by the absorptive action of these vapors, which, of course, was not the case with the oxygen of the air from which Prof. Draper obtained the bright-line comparison spectrum.

Many experienced spectroscopists remained unconvinced by the evidence which Prof. Draper thus advanced in 1877. They considered that the dispersive power of his spectroscopic battery was not sufficient to place beyond questions the coincidences on which he based his conclusions. Other objections also were advanced which need not here be dwelt upon. In the true scientific spirit, Prof. Draper set to work to apply more searching tests to his result. The scale of his enlarged photograph had been half that of Angstrom's well-known "normal spectrum." Those which he exhibited last Friday at the Astronomical Society were on a scale four times greater. The evidence derived from each coincidence was thus increased fourfold in value, the evidence from two coincidences sixteenfold; from three, sixty-four-fold; and from the eighteen recognized coincidences about 68,725,000,000 times. He effected, also, an improvement likely to have a great value to other spectroscopic researches. The electric spark, through air which gave the air spectrum, pursued a zigzag course, like a lightning-flash on a small scale. He wanted a straight flash, or at any rate a flat flash, that is seen from one direction it should appear as a straight line. So he invented what he calls the spark-compressor. The terminals between which the spark passes are introduced into a small block of soapstone, and between them a small, flat aperture is prepared, between the walls of which the electric flash has to travel. This space is left open on one side, much as is the slit of a money-box, and the spark seen from that side necessarily appears as a straight line, though it may have a considerable amount of zigzag play in the plane of the flat space left for its passage. The result of this arrangement is that the spectrum of the air lines—oxygen and nitrogen—as also of the iron lines—obtained by having a little iron at one of the poles—is much better defined and more trustworthy than it had been before this plan was adopted.

We think that most spectroscopists will admit that Prof. Draper does not pass beyond the limits of scientific caution in claiming that the coincidence shown in his photographs between the bright lines of oxygen and bright parts of the solar spectrum, establishes the probability of the existence of oxygen in the sun. The burden of proof, or rather of disproof, should now fall on those who consider that the coincidence may, after all, be merely accidental. To us it seems that, if such evidence as Prof. Draper has obtained is rejected, hardly any spectroscopic evidence can suffice to prove the existence of an element in the sun. We certainly have not stronger evidence in the case of sodium or magnesium, elements which every physicist regards as present in the sun, than Prof. Draper has obtained in the case of oxygen.

It may be interesting to say, in conclusion, a few words about the labor and time involved in this research. The bobbin of the gramme machine revolves once for each spark used in obtaining the photographs of the air spectrum. Each photograph requires 30,000 sparks; and the photographs obtained in the last three years have required no less than 30,000,000 sparks; so that the bobbin of the gramme machine has revolved 20,000,000 times. Although the petroleum engine used for driving the machine consumes only a couple of drops of oil at each stroke, 150 gallons have been used up in three years.

Assassination in the Anneke Jans Case.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Concerning the plot to assassinate Mr. E. B. Humphreys, which plot was said to have been hatched up in Cincinnati, Mrs. Humphreys, of No. 317 West Twenty-second street, in this city, gave to-day corroborating details. She is one of the heirs of the Anneke Jans estate, said to include much of the real estate in this city held by the corporation of Trinity Church. Her husband, Mr. Humphreys, has been for years the principal agent of the heirs in the effort to gain possession of the estate. He has visited Amsterdam several times to search the municipal reports there for information in regard to the ancestry of Anneke Jans. The expenses have been provided for by a levy upon the heirs in the United States. It is further provided by them that he shall have a percentage of the valuation of the whole, or of whatever part of the estate he may recover, after it is secured to the heirs. The heirs are widely scattered, and many of them live in Ohio and Indiana. It was reported that some of these Western heirs, believing that Mr. Humphreys has collected and failed to pay to them a large part of their vast inheritance, have sent an agent to Amsterdam to discover whether Mr. Humphreys has betrayed their trust, and, if he has, to deal summarily with him. Mrs. Humphreys says that it was to assassinate him. She says that she received the letter printed in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Friday last, containing the warnings that her husband was to be assassinated, and, being alarmed, consulted Supt. Walling, of the New York police, who advised her to send a copy to her husband. She said that in accordance with the request to send a letter addressed to "Justice," she did so, but has received no answer. She added: "I have a letter, here from a private detective in Chicago, to the effect that a man who desires to oust my husband from the confidence of the heirs and take his place, has been very busy among the heirs, notably in the West, but here, and that a good deal of feeling has been stirred up by his misrepresentations. I know that this is true of the East, for I have been much annoyed of late by persons who pretend to believe that Mr. Humphreys is not in Holland, but in this city, and has supplied me with money to buy this house, furnish it elegantly, and stock the cellar with costly wines. This, I hardly need say, is utterly untrue."

HARD MONEY.

New Coinage by All Nations of the Year 1878.

London Economist.

The adverse influence of the continued depression of trade has again been felt in the demand for new coin during the year 1878 having been, like that of the preceding two years, 1877 and 1876, quite below the average. A comparison of the forthcoming Mint returns will show the following figures as the values coined in 1878 and 1877:

ROYAL MINT COINAGE.	*Year* 1878.	*Year* 1877.
Gold	£2,132,245	£1,008,741
Silver	614,427